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ABSTRACT

This data book provides statistics on a range of indicators that measure critical aspects of children's lives in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Statistics are provided in the following categories: (1) national rankings in population and family characteristics; (2) health and disabilities (including children lacking health insurance, child covered by Medicaid, early prenatal care incidence, low birthweight births, infant morality, child immunizations, and teen birth rates); (3) child care and early childhood education (including percentage of mothers in the labor force, child care costs, Head Start enrollment, and child caregiver requirements and income); (4) economic security and federal program participation (including child poverty, welfare caseloads, and number of participants receiving food stamps, cash assistance, WIC benefits, or food programs); (5) child and adolescent safety (including firearm deaths, child abuse and neglect incidence, and minority representation in juvenile detention centers); (6) elementary and secondary education (including teacher-pupil ratios, percentage of teachers without a degree in the subjects they teach, high school completion rate, and per pupil spending); and (7) available state funds (including total state budget, tobacco settlement monies, unspent Children's Health Insurance Program funds, and uncommitted TANF funds). The bulk of the report is comprised of state profiles detailing each state's rank for each indicator. Findings indicated wide discrepancies between the states on children without health insurance, prenatal care, low birthweight, infant mortality, child immunizations, child poverty, child support collections, and per pupil education spending. The report concludes with a guide to data interpretation and information on data sources. (KB)

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CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND

About the Children's Defense Fund

The mission of the Children's Defense Fund is to *Leave No Child Behind®* and to ensure every child a *Healthy Start*, a *Head Start*, a *Fair Start*, a *Safe Start*, and a *Moral Start* in life and successful passage to adulthood with the help of caring families and communities.

CDF provides a strong, effective voice for ***all*** the children of America who cannot vote, lobby, or speak for themselves. We pay particular attention to the needs of poor and minority children and those with disabilities. CDF educates the nation about the needs of children and encourages preventive investment before they get sick or into trouble, drop out of school, or suffer family breakdown.

CDF began in 1973 and is a private, nonprofit organization supported by foundations, corporation grants, and individual donations. We have never taken government funds.

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2000 Children in the States

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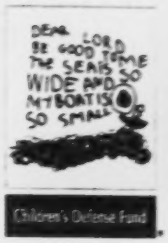

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Introduction

Our ability to make decisions in the best interest of children depends upon access to accurate, timely, and comprehensive information about the condition of children and their families. As state and local governments, as well as the private sector, take on increasing levels of responsibility for the design and implementation of programs affecting children, the need for data is increasing.

Data related to children at the state and local levels are often difficult to obtain and lack any kind of comparison to surrounding states or a national average. We hope that having key state and national data in a concise uniform format will enable readers to look at how their own state is doing, look at neighboring states, look at the national average, and then urge their elected officials (at the federal, state, and local level) to do more for children.

With a $2 trillion on-budget[1] federal budget surplus projected over the next 10 years (excluding money related to social security), a booming economy, and money from the tobacco settlement, we have an historic opportunity to invest in a better future for our children by investing in activities that promote their health and well-being. We hope you will use these state profiles as a tool for planning and action.

State Rankings for 2000

This year we ranked states on: children's health coverage, babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care, infant mortality, babies born with low birthweight, child immunizations for two-year-olds, children living in poverty, child support collected when assigned to the state, and state spending per student for public elementary and secondary pupils.

Again this year we found wide discrepancies between the states:

Health Insurance:

- While Vermont ranks 1st in the nation with only 6.4 percent of children without health coverage, Arizona and Texas rank last with 25.9 percent and 25.3 percent (respectively) of children without health coverage.

Best States				Worst States			
Rank		Estimated number	Rate	Rank		Estimated number	Rate
1	Vermont	10,000	6.4%	51	Arizona	356,000	25.9%
2	Hawaii	22,000	6.8	50	Texas	1,565,000	25.3
3	Wisconsin	100,000	6.9	49	Arkansas	162,000	22.6
4	Rhode Island	19,000	7.5	48	Louisiana	284,000	21.4
5	Pennsylvania	255,000	8.3	47	Nevada	102,000	20.4
6	Nebraska	40,000	8.4	46	Mississippi	164,000	19.5
7	Minnesota	116,000	8.6	44	Florida	745,000	19.3
8	Massachusetts	138,000	8.9	44	California	1,881,000	19.3
9	Michigan	247,000	9.0	43	Oklahoma	179,000	18.5
10	South Dakota	20,000	9.1	42	South Carolina	193,000	18.2

[1] The "on-budget" surplus is money totally separate from Social Security that is remaining after the government calculates how much money will be coming in and projecting the amount of money that the government will spend. The "on-budget" surplus is projected to be $2 trillion over the next decade. The overall federal budget surplus (including funds related to Social Security) is expected to be $4.5 trillion over the next 10 years.

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Babies Born to Mothers Who Received Early Prenatal Care:

- While New Hampshire ranks 1st with 89.6 percent of babies born to mothers receiving early prenatal care, New Mexico and the District of Columbia rank last with only 70.2 percent and 66.6 percent (respectively) of babies born to mothers receiving early prenatal care.

Best States			Worst States		
Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate
1	New Hampshire	89.6%	51	District of Columbia	66.6%
2	Rhode Island	89.5	50	New Mexico	70.2
3	Connecticut	89.2	49	Arizona	75.4
4	Maine	88.9	48	Arkansas	75.7
4	Massachusetts	88.9	47	Nevada	76.1
6	Maryland	88.8	45	Texas	78.5
7	Vermont	88.0	45	Oklahoma	78.5
8	Iowa	87.4	44	Idaho	78.6
9	Missouri	86.0	42	Indiana	80.1
10	Georgia	85.8	42	Mississippi	80.1
10	Kentucky	85.8			

Low Birthweight:

- While Oregon ranks 1st with 5.5 percent of babies born at low birthweight,* Louisiana and the District of Columbia rank last with 10.2 percent and 13.4 percent (respectively) of babies born at low birthweights.

Best States			Worst States		
Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate
1	Oregon	5.5%	51	District of Columbia	13.4%
1	South Dakota	5.5	50	Louisiana	10.2
3	Washington	5.6	49	Mississippi	10.1
4	New Hampshire	5.8	47	South Carolina	9.2
5	Alaska	5.9	47	Alabama	9.2
5	Maine	5.9	46	Wyoming	9.0
5	Minnesota	5.9	41	Tennessee	8.8
8	California	6.2	41	North Carolina	8.8
8	North Dakota	6.2	41	Maryland	8.8
10	Idaho	6.3	41	Georgia	8.8
10	Montana	6.3	41	Colorado	8.8
10	Vermont	6.3			

* Less than 2,500 grams (5 lbs., 8 oz.)

Infant Mortality:

- While New Hampshire ranks 1st with an infant death rate of 4.3 per 1,000 live births, the District of Columbia ranks last with an infant death rate of 13.2 per 1,000 live births.

Best States			Worst States		
Rank		Rate*	Rank		Rate*
1	New Hampshire	4.3	51	District of Columbia	13.2
2	Maine	5.1	50	Mississippi	10.6
3	Massachusetts	5.2	48	West Virginia	9.6
4	Washington	5.6	48	South Carolina	9.6
5	Oregon	5.8	46	Louisiana	9.5
5	Utah	5.8	46	Alabama	9.5
5	Wyoming	5.8	45	North Carolina	9.2
8	California	5.9	44	Maryland	8.8
8	Minnesota	5.9	43	Arkansas	8.7
10	New Mexico	6.1	41	Tennessee	8.6
10	Vermont	6.1	41	Georgia	8.6

Child Immunizations:

- While Vermont ranks 1st with 90.5 percent of two-year-olds fully immunized, Oregon and Idaho rank last with 72.3 percent and 69.4 percent (respectively) of two-year-olds fully immunized.

Best States			Worst States		
Rank		Rate	Rank		Rate
1	Vermont	90.5%	51	Idaho	69.4%
2	Kentucky	87.6	50	Oregon	72.3
3	Rhode Island	87.4	48	Texas	72.4
4	Pennsylvania	86.0	48	Arizona	72.4
5	Connecticut	85.9	47	Oklahoma	72.9
6	Massachusetts	85.2	46	New Mexico	73.0
6	Minnesota	85.2	45	Nevada	73.1
8	New Hampshire	84.5	44	Indiana	74.3
8	Wisconsin	84.5	43	Michigan	74.4
10	Iowa	83.4	42	Washington	74.9

*Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Children in Poverty:

- While New Hampshire ranks 1st with 7.5 percent of children living in poverty, West Virginia and the District of Columbia rank last with 29.9 percent and 35.6 percent (respectively) of children living in poverty.

Best States				Worst States			
Rank		Number Poor	Rate	Rank		Number Poor	Rate
1	New Hampshire	22,720	7.5%	51	District of Columbia	38,366	35.6%
2	Minnesota	144,654	11.4	50	West Virginia	126,064	29.9
3	Utah	82,107	11.6	49	Mississippi	231,558	29.8
4	Nebraska	54,601	12.2	48	Louisiana	365,914	29.7
4	Wisconsin	166,937	12.2	47	New Mexico	150,032	29.2
6	Iowa	93,868	12.7	46	Texas	1,470,804	26.2
7	Indiana	212,639	13.7	45	Arkansas	173,406	25.8
7	New Jersey	278,908	13.7	44	Kentucky	252,368	25.5
9	Connecticut	111,479	14.0	43	New York	1,164,818	25.4
9	Nevada	63,272	14.0	42	Alabama	276,459	25.3

Child Support Collections:

- While Vermont ranks 1st with 43.9 percent of child support collected, Tennessee and the District of Columbia rank last with only 11 percent and 9.7 percent (respectively) collected.

Best States				Worst States			
Rank		Cases	%	Rank		Cases	%
1	Vermont	22,682	43.9%	51	District of Columbia	104,606	9.7%
2	Minnesota	251,317	43.4	50	Tennessee	462,756	11.0
3	Maine	78,574	39.2	49	Illinois	739,941	11.4
4	New Hampshire	49,263	38.5	48	Mississippi	274,430	13.5
5	Washington	389,512	38.0	47	Arizona	271,587	13.9
6	Wisconsin	386,987	36.8	46	Wyoming	66,857	14.7
7	Kansas	142,574	35.3	45	Rhode Island	71,308	15.4
8	South Dakota	33,065	33.6	44	Indiana	411,069	15.5
9	Ohio	966,752	31.3	43	Michigan	1,619,950	16.3
9	Pennsylvania	932,433	31.3	42	Florida	940,502	16.4

State per Pupil Education Spending:

- While New Jersey ranks 1st with $9,361 spent per public school student, Mississippi and Utah rank last with $3,951 and $3,604 (respectively) spent per student.

Best States			Worst States		
Rank		Dollars	Rank		Dollars
1	New Jersey	$9,361	51	Utah	$3,604
2	District of Columbia	8,510	50	Mississippi	3,951
3	Connecticut	8,430	49	Tennessee	4,172
4	New York	8,361	48	Idaho	4,194
5	Alaska	8,189	47	South Dakota	4,220
6	Rhode Island	7,304	46	Alabama	4,343
7	Massachusetts	7,033	45	Arkansas	4,401
8	Pennsylvania	6,922	44	Louisiana	4,447
9	Michigan	6,785	43	Arizona	4,476
10	Delaware	6,696	42	Oklahoma	4,549

There are many factors that may help or impede a state's ability to address the needs of families such as population, geography, or family income. But, in this time of unprecedented federal and state budget surpluses, there is much more that can be done to close the gap between state efforts to meet the needs of their children.

State	Number of times in the TOP 10 BEST Rankings	State	Number of times in the WORST 10 Rankings
Vermont	6	Mississippi	7
Minnesota	6	Arkansas	5
Massachusetts	5	District of Columbia	5
Connecticut	4	Louisiana	5
Maine	4	Alabama	4
		Tennessee	4
		Texas	4

A summary of state rankings can be found on page 154. We applaud the states that have been supporting children and their families and hope they will continue their efforts. Unfortunately, some states consistently rank at the bottom for many of the indicators. We hope these states will enact policies and conduct aggressive outreach to improve the lives of children living within their borders.

Even among the states doing well, there is still room for improvement. For example, Vermont ranks 1st in the nation with the best child support collection rate at 43.9 percent. The average of the top 10 best states in collecting child support is 37.1 percent. Certainly, we can and should do much better than that. Child support payments are critical to assisting families to make ends meet.

While child poverty has been declining in recent years, it is still too high. Even among the 10 states with the smallest percentage of children in poverty, 12.3 percent of children living in those states are in poverty. Again, during this time of great economic prosperity, we can and should do better.

Spur Innovation in Your Community

Pay attention to what is working in your state and what has been working for others. Gather as much data as possible. Examine the programs and policies that have been successful in protecting and supporting children in other states to see how they can be adapted to work in your state. Similarly, there are many model programs occurring in neighborhoods nationwide. These positive local successes should not be discounted simply because they haven't impacted the state figures as a whole. Every community counts! Two sources for additional information are *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 1999*, a publication of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, available online at aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/99trends/intro.htm as well as publications from KIDS COUNT, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation at www.aecf.org/kidscount/kc2000.

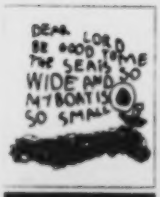
Publicize the Condition of Children in Your State and Neighborhood

We encourage you to photocopy and distribute your state profile. We also encourage you to develop profiles of your own, based on the needs you are witnessing every day in your community. To help you in this effort, please consult the Quick Guide to Data on page 162.

Highlight Positive Solutions

We hope you point to effective solutions that have been making the difference in assuring that we Leave No Child Behind®. Used in tandem with the *State of America's Children Yearbook, 2000*, which highlights model programs and delineates an agenda for action, policymakers, business leaders, children's advocates, and concerned citizens will be armed with the information they need to improve the lives of children in America.

No single person, institution, or government agency can meet all the needs of our children and families. But each of us, taking one or more of those needs, can together weave the seamless web of family, community, and public- and private-sector support children need.



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STATE OF ALABAMA'S CHILDREN

ALABAMA

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

ALABAMA'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Alabama ranks 35th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Alabama ranks 32nd in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Alabama ranks 46th in infant mortality. 1997
- Alabama ranks 47th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Alabama ranks 31st in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Alabama ranks 42nd in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Alabama ranks 3rd in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Alabama ranks 24th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Alabama ranks 44th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY ALABAMA CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Alabama, 183,000 children have no health insurance (15.3 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Alabama ranks 35th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Alabama, the combination Medicaid expansion and ALL Kids (the state CHIP program) cover children through age 18 up to 200 percent of the poverty level ($28,300 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: YES MEDICAID: YES
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Alabama had an estimated $7.1 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Alabama ranks 32nd in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (82.2 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Alabama ranks 47th in the percentage of low birthweight births (9.2 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Alabama ranks 46th in infant mortality (9.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Alabama ranks 31st in child immunizations for two-year-olds (78.4 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Alabama's teen birth rate is 66.6 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY ALABAMA CHILD A HEAD START

- In Alabama, 61.8 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 73.0 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Alabama families with annual incomes below $17,328 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $32,044. 1999
- In Alabama, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $3,342 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $2,363. 1998
- 15,263 Alabama children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Alabama, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Alabama does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Alabama does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Alabama earn an average annual income of $13,470. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY ALABAMA CHILD A FAIR START

- 1,084,135 children live in Alabama. In 1996, 276,459 (25.3 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Alabama ranks 42nd in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Alabama's welfare caseload dropped 54.8 percent from 100,662 to 45,472. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 213,856 children in Alabama received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Alabama dropped by 21.6 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Alabama, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $164. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Alabama, there were 114,997 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 541,384 Alabama children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 148,510 Alabama children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 37,364 Alabama participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 44,141 Alabama children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY ALABAMA CHILD A SAFE START

- In Alabama, in 1997, there were 93 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 23 suicides, 57 homicides, 10 accidents; and 3 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Alabama has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Alabama, in 1998, 16,668 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 1.0 percent increase since 1990; 40.7 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Alabama, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 35 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 69 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN ALABAMA

- 73 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 76 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 16.6 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 19.8 percent of Science teachers, 13.5 percent of Math teachers, and 18.4 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Alabama's high school completion rate is 84.9 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Alabama spent $4,343 per pupil, which ranked 44th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

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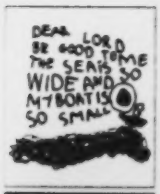
ALABAMA'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

- Alabama's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $72.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Alabama in 2000 is $103.6 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $3.2 billion.
- As of June 2000, Alabama had an estimated $7.1 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Alabama, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $31.4 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN ALABAMA

Moments for Alabama Children

Every 29 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 25 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 49 minutes a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 4 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 2 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 15 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every minute a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 2 minutes a public school student was corporally punished in school.
Every 27 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every day a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 2 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 4 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 10 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 3 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.



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STATE OF ALASKA'S CHILDREN

ALASKA

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ALASKA'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Alaska ranks 16th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Alaska ranks 41st in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Alaska ranks 30th in infant mortality. 1997
- Alaska ranks 5th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Alaska ranks 28th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Alaska ranks 19th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Alaska ranks 46th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Alaska ranks 37th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Alaska ranks 4th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY ALASKA CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Alaska, 22,000 children have no health insurance (10.4 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Alaska ranks 16th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Alaska, the Medicaid waiver expansion program, Denali KidCare, covers children through age 18 up to 200 percent of the poverty level ($28,300 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, it is estimated that Alaska had no unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Alaska ranks 41st in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (80.4 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Alaska ranks 5th in the percentage of low birthweight births (5.9 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Alaska ranks 30th in infant mortality (7.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Alaska ranks 28th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (80.1 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Alaska's teen birth rate is 44.6 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY ALASKA CHILD A HEAD START

- In Alaska, 58.3 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 77.1 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Alaska families with annual incomes below $44,328 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $44,324. 1999
- In Alaska, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $5,784 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $2,552. 1998
- 1,281 Alaska children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Alaska, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Alaska does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Alaska does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Alaska earn an average annual income of $17,470. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY ALASKA CHILD A FAIR START

- 192,261 children live in Alaska. In 1996, 29,785 (15.4 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Alaska ranks 19th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Alaska's welfare caseload dropped 28.6 percent from 35,544 to 25,393. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 21,174 children in Alaska received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Alaska dropped by 21.7 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Alaska, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $923. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Alaska, there were 26,198 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 48,752 Alaska children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 8,643 Alaska children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 7,411 Alaska participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 116 Alaska children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY ALASKA CHILD A SAFE START

- In Alaska, in 1997, there were 23 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 10 suicides; 9 homicides; 2 accidents; and 2 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Alaska has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Alaska, in 1998, 7,138 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 36.8 percent increase since 1990; 60.9 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Alaska, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 35 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 47 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN ALASKA

- There are 17.5 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 24.4 percent of Science teachers, 42.6 percent of Math teachers, and 25.4 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Alaska's high school completion rate is 85.5 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Alaska spent $8,189 per pupil, which ranked 4th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

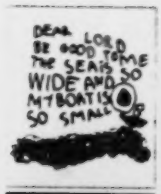
ALASKA'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

- Alaska had no state budget balance for FY 1999.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Alaska in 2000 is $21.9 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $668.9 million.
- As of June 2000, it is estimated that Alaska had no unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Alaska, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $7.0 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN ALASKA

Moments for Alaska Children

Every 5 hours a baby was born into poverty.
Every 3 hours a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 8 hours a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 20 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 15 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 5 days a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 7 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 58 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 6 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 16 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 39 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 23 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 16 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF ARIZONA'S CHILDREN

ARIZONA

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

ARIZONA'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Arizona ranks 51st in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Arizona ranks 49th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Arizona ranks 24th in infant mortality. 1997
- Arizona ranks 16th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Arizona ranks 48th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Arizona ranks 39th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Arizona ranks 40th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Arizona ranks 47th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Arizona ranks 48th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY ARIZONA CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Arizona, 356,000 children have no health insurance (25.9 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Arizona ranks 51st in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Arizona, Medicaid and KidsCare (the state CHIP program) cover children through age 18 up to 200 percent of the poverty level ($28,300 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: YES MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Arizona had an estimated $77.6 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Arizona ranks 49th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (75.4 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Arizona ranks 16th in the percentage of low birthweight births (6.9 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Arizona ranks 24th in infant mortality (7.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Arizona ranks 48th in child immunizations for two year-olds (72.4 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Arizona's teen birth rate is 69.7 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY ARIZONA CHILD A HEAD START

- In Arizona, 58.3 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 73.9 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Arizona families with annual incomes below $22,908 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $32,153. 1999
- In Arizona, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,188 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $2,009. 1998
- 11,127 Arizona children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Arizona, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Arizona does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Child care workers in Arizona earn an average annual income of $13,850. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY ARIZONA CHILD A FAIR START

- 1,263,404 children live in Arizona. In 1996, 296,088 (23.5 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Arizona ranks 39th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Arizona's welfare caseload dropped 48.1 percent from 169,442 to 87,894. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 172,725 children in Arizona received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Arizona dropped by 25.7 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Arizona, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $347. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Arizona, there were 142,839 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 440,103 Arizona children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 133,393 Arizona children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 50,462 Arizona participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 23,319 Arizona children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY ARIZONA CHILD A SAFE START

- In Arizona, in 1997, there were 117 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 52 suicides; 53 homicides; 5 accidents; and 7 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Arizona has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Arizona, in 1998, 8,983 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 62.9 percent decrease since 1990; 69.8 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Arizona, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 43 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 63 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN ARIZONA

- 86 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 78 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 19.7 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 24.1 percent of Science teachers, 39.2 percent of Math teachers, and 27.7 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Arizona's high school completion rate is 82.7 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Arizona spent $4,476 per pupil, which ranked 48th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

ARIZONA'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

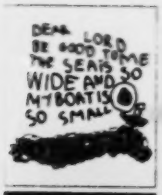
- Arizona's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $255.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Arizona in 2000 is $94.5 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $2.9 billion.
- As of June 2000, Arizona had an estimated $77.6 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Arizona, there are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999.

EVERY MOMENT IN ARIZONA

Moments for Arizona Children

Every 25 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 18 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 47 minutes a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 2 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 2 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 16 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 2 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 39 minutes a public school student was corporally punished in school.
Every 22 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every day a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 2 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 4 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 6 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 3 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF ARKANSAS' CHILDREN

ARKANSAS

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

ARKANSAS' NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Arkansas ranks 49th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Arkansas ranks 48th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Arkansas ranks 43rd in infant mortality. 1997
- Arkansas ranks 39th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Arkansas ranks 37th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Arkansas ranks 45th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Arkansas ranks 5th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Arkansas ranks 11th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Arkansas ranks 46th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY ARKANSAS CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Arkansas, 162,000 children have no health insurance (22.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Arkansas ranks 49th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Arkansas, the Medicaid expansion program, ARKids First, covers children through age 18 up to 200 percent of the poverty level ($28,300 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Arkansas had an estimated $44.6 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Arkansas ranks 48th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (75.7 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Arkansas ranks 39th in the percentage of low birthweight births (8.4 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Arkansas ranks 43rd in infant mortality (8.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Arkansas ranks 37th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (77.1 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Arkansas' teen birth rate is 72.9 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY ARKANSAS CHILD A HEAD START

- In Arkansas, 63.3 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75.1 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Arkansas families with annual incomes below $18,401 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $26,295. 1999
- In Arkansas, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $3,900 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $2,255. 1998
- 10,065 Arkansas children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Arkansas, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Arkansas does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Arkansas does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Arkansas earn an average annual income of $13,050. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY ARKANSAS CHILD A FAIR START

- 653,721 children live in Arkansas. In 1996, 173,406 (25.8 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Arkansas ranks 45th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Arkansas' welfare caseload dropped 47.9 percent from 56,343 to 29,350. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 122,532 children in Arkansas received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Arkansas dropped by 10.2 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,318,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Arkansas, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $204. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Arkansas, there were 82,882 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 310,773 Arkansas children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 120,123 Arkansas children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 24,234 Arkansas participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 9,953 Arkansas children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY ARKANSAS CHILD A SAFE START

- In Arkansas, in 1997, there were 55 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 18 suicides; 28 homicides; 7 accidents; and 2 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Arkansas has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Arkansas, in 1998, 8,578 children were victims of abuse and neglect, an 8.3 percent increase since 1990; 56.3 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Arkansas, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 25 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 62 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN ARKANSAS

- 69 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 77 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 17.1 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 21.3 percent of Science teachers, 19.9 percent of Math teachers, and 10.1 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Arkansas' high school completion rate is 85.7 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Arkansas spent $4,401 per pupil, which ranked 46th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

ARKANSAS' AVAILABLE FUNDS

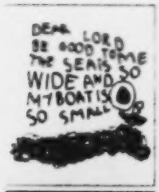
- Arkansas' total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $40.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Arkansas in 2000 is $53.1 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $1.6 billion.
- As of June 2000, Arkansas had an estimated $44.6 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Arkansas, there are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999.

EVERY MOMENT IN ARKANSAS

Moments for Arkansas Children

Every 46 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 42 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every hour a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 4 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 3 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every day a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 2 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 2 minutes a public school student was corporally punished in school.
Every 2 hours a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 2 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 3 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 7 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 11 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 5 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF CALIFORNIA'S CHILDREN

CALIFORNIA

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

CALIFORNIA'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- California ranks 44th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- California ranks 35th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- California ranks 8th in infant mortality. 1997
- California ranks 8th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- California ranks 40th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- California ranks 41st in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- California ranks 11th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- California ranks 27th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- California ranks 35th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY CALIFORNIA CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In California, 1,881,000 children have no health insurance (19.3 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- California ranks 44th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In California, the combination Medicaid (Medi-Cal) expansion program and the Healthy Families Program (the state CHIP program) cover children through 18 years old up to 250 percent of the poverty level ($35,375 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: YES MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, California had an estimated $590.6 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- California ranks 35th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (81.8 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- California ranks 8th in the percentage of low birthweight births (6.2 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- California ranks 8th in infant mortality (5.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- California ranks 40th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (75.3 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- California's teen birth rate is 57.3 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY CALIFORNIA CHILD A HEAD START

- In California, 55.6 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 72.1 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only California families with annual incomes below $33,852 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $38,418. 1999
- In California, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $6,032 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $2,731. 1998
- 86,459 California children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In California, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- California does require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children.
- California does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in California earn an average annual income of $16,540. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY CALIFORNIA CHILD A FAIR START

- 8,911,372 children live in California. In 1996, 2,285,048 (25.2 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- California ranks 41st in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, California's welfare caseload dropped 32.8 percent from 2,581,948 to 1,735,103. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 1,632,732 children in California received food stamps. Food stamp participation in California dropped by 20.1 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In California, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $565. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In California, there were 1,229,495 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 2,536,192 California children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 841,341 California children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 290,372 California participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 185,693 California children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY CALIFORNIA CHILD A SAFE START

- In California, in 1997, there were 594 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 106 suicides; 457 homicides; 26 accidents; and 5 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- California has a Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has a Trigger Lock Law.
- In California, in 1998, 157,683 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 100.8 percent increase since 1990; 51.9 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In California, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 59 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 81 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN CALIFORNIA

- 93 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 80 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 22.9 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 25.1 percent of Science teachers, 39.3 percent of Math teachers, and 23.2 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- California's high school completion rate is 80.6 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, California spent $4,937 per pupil, which ranked 35th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

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CALIFORNIA'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

- California's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $2.4 billion.
- The available tobacco settlement money in California in 2000 is $818.4 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $25.0 billion.
- As of June 2000, California had an estimated $590.6 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In California, there are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999.

EVERY MOMENT IN CALIFORNIA

Moments for California Children

Every 4 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 3 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 9 minutes a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 27 minutes a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 16 minutes a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 3 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 12 seconds a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 3 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 7 hours a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 11 hours a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 11 hours a child or youth was murdered.
Every 2 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 11 hours a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®

STATE OF COLORADO'S CHILDREN

COLORADO

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

COLORADO'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Colorado ranks 31st in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Colorado ranks 27th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Colorado ranks 22nd in infant mortality. 1997
- Colorado ranks 41st in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Colorado ranks 39th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Colorado ranks 14th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Colorado ranks 37th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Colorado ranks 38th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Colorado ranks 32nd in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY COLORADO CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Colorado, 166,000 children have no health insurance (14.7 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Colorado ranks 31st in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Colorado, the Medicaid program and CHP+ (the state CHIP program) cover children through 18 years old up to 185 percent of the poverty level ($26,178 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: YES MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Colorado had an estimated $14.5 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Colorado ranks 27th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (82.9 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Colorado ranks 41st in the percentage of low birthweight births (8.8 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Colorado ranks 22nd in infant mortality (7.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Colorado ranks 39th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (75.8 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Colorado's teen birth rate is 48.2 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY COLORADO CHILD A HEAD START

- In Colorado, 63.2 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 78.9 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Colorado families with annual incomes below $25,668 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $38,293. 1999
- In Colorado, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,576 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $2,562. 1998
- 9,135 Colorado children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Colorado, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Colorado does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Colorado does require providers in family day care homes to have early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Colorado earn an average annual income of $14,480. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY COLORADO CHILD A FAIR START

- 1,040,580 children live in Colorado. In 1996, 150,542 (14.6 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Colorado ranks 14th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Colorado's welfare caseload dropped 63 percent from 95,788 to 35,469. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 91,549 children in Colorado received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Colorado dropped by 26.4 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Colorado, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $356. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Colorado, there were 74,801 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 319,327 Colorado children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 54,054 Colorado children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 41,118 Colorado participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 19,859 Colorado children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY COLORADO CHILD A SAFE START

- In Colorado, in 1997, there were 57 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 31 suicides; 22 homicides; 4 accidents; and 0 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Colorado has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Colorado, in 1998, 7,010 children were victims of abuse and neglect, an 11.3 percent increase since 1990; 57.1 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Colorado, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 28 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 56 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN COLORADO

- 83 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 66 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 18.5 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 15.0 percent of Science teachers, 30.3 percent of Math teachers, and 13.5 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Colorado's high school completion rate is 88.2 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Colorado spent $5,121 per pupil, which ranked 32nd in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

COLORADO'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

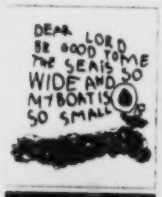
- Colorado's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $686.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Colorado in 2000 is $87.9 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $2.7 billion.
- As of June 2000, Colorado had an estimated $14.5 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Colorado, there are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999.

EVERY MOMENT IN COLORADO

Moments for Colorado Children

Every 54 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 37 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every hour a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 4 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 2 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 22 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 2 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 3 days a public school student was corporally punished in school.
Every 2 hours a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 2 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 3 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 9 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 8 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 6 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF CONNECTICUT'S CHILDREN

CONNECTICUT

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

CONNECTICUT'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Connecticut ranks 18th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Connecticut ranks 3rd in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Connecticut ranks 26th in infant mortality. 1997
- Connecticut ranks 21st in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Connecticut ranks 5th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Connecticut ranks 9th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Connecticut ranks 42nd in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Connecticut ranks 34th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Connecticut ranks 2nd in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY CONNECTICUT CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Connecticut, 96,000 children have no health insurance (11.4 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Connecticut ranks 18th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Connecticut, the combination Medicaid expansion program and the state CHIP program cover children through 18 years old up to 300 percent of the poverty level ($42,450 per year for a family of three).
- 12 Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: YES MEDICAID: YES
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: YES MEDICAID: YES
- As of June 2000, Connecticut had an estimated $9.6 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Connecticut ranks 3rd in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (89.2 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Connecticut ranks 21st in the percentage of low birthweight births (7.3 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Connecticut ranks 26th in infant mortality (7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Connecticut ranks 5th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (85.9 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Connecticut's teen birth rate is 36.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY CONNECTICUT CHILD A HEAD START

- In Connecticut, 59.3 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 78.7 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Connecticut families with annual incomes below $30,537 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $48,109. 1999
- In Connecticut, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $5,710 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $4,105. 1998
- 6,825 Connecticut children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Connecticut, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Connecticut does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Connecticut does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Connecticut earn an average annual income of $18,630. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY CONNECTICUT CHILD A FAIR START

- 790,715 children live in Connecticut. In 1996, 111,479 (14.0 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Connecticut ranks 9th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Connecticut's welfare caseload dropped 47.6 percent from 159,246 to 83,458. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 99,040 children in Connecticut received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Connecticut dropped by 7.1 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Connecticut, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $636. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Connecticut, there were 58,299 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 258,330 Connecticut children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 50,108 Connecticut children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 21,230 Connecticut participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 28,635 Connecticut children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY CONNECTICUT CHILD A SAFE START

- In Connecticut, in 1997, there were 21 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 4 suicides; 17 homicides; 0 accidents; and 0 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Connecticut has a Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has a Trigger Lock Law.
- In Connecticut, in 1998, 16,923 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 35.6 percent increase since 1990; 52.4 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Connecticut, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 26 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 83 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN CONNECTICUT

- 69 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 54 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 14.4 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 5.3 percent of Science teachers, 12.0 percent of Math teachers, and 12.6 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Connecticut's high school completion rate is 94.4 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Connecticut spent $8,430 per pupil, which ranked 2nd in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

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Leave No Child Behind®

CONNECTICUT'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

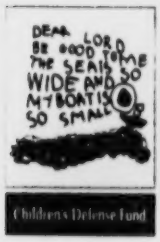
- Connecticut's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $72.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Connecticut in 2000 is $119.0 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $3.6 billion.
- As of June 2000, Connecticut had an estimated $9.6 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Connecticut, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $40.7 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN CONNECTICUT

Moments for Connecticut Children

Every hour a baby was born into poverty.
Every 37 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 2 hours a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 12 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 3 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every day a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 3 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 29 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 4 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 6 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 9 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 21 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 10 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



STATE OF DELAWARE'S CHILDREN

DELAWARE

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

DELAWARE'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Delaware ranks 32nd in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Delaware ranks 29th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Delaware ranks 35th in infant mortality. 1997
- Delaware ranks 40th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Delaware ranks 32nd in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Delaware ranks 17th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Delaware ranks 44th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Delaware ranks 16th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Delaware ranks 8th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY DELAWARE CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Delaware, 29,000 children have no health insurance (14.9 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Delaware ranks 32nd in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Delaware, Medicaid and the Delaware Healthy Children Program (DHCP) cover children through 18 years old up to 200 percent of the poverty level ($28,300 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: YES - MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Delaware had an estimated $5.9 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Delaware ranks 29th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (82.5 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Delaware ranks 40th in the percentage of low birthweight births (8.7 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Delaware ranks 35th in infant mortality (7.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Delaware ranks 32nd in child immunizations for two-year-olds (78.2 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Delaware's teen birth rate is 55.8 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY DELAWARE CHILD A HEAD START

- In Delaware, 65.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 81.1 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Delaware families with annual incomes below $21,168 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $40,457. 1999
- In Delaware, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,871 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $4,180. 1998
- 2,126 Delaware children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Delaware, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Delaware does require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children.
- Delaware does require providers in family day care homes to have early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Delaware earn an average annual income of $14,440. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY DELAWARE CHILD A FAIR START

- 179,071 children live in Delaware. In 1996, 27,614 (15.3 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Delaware ranks 17th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Delaware's welfare caseload dropped 34.1 percent from 23,654 to 15,599. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 22,470 children in Delaware received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Delaware dropped by 22.7 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Delaware, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $338. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Delaware, there were 15,260 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 70,425 Delaware children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 16,813 Delaware children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 12,230 Delaware participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 10,007 Delaware children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY DELAWARE CHILD A SAFE START

- In Delaware, in 1997, there were 7 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 5 suicides; 2 homicides; 0 accidents; and 0 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Delaware has a Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Delaware, in 1998, 2,894 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 40.1 percent increase since 1990; 42.0 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Delaware, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 31 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 75 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN DELAWARE

- 79 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 75 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 16.6 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 27.7 percent of Science teachers and 31.1 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Delaware's high school completion rate is 87.4 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Delaware spent $6,696 per pupil, which ranked 8th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

DELAWARE'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

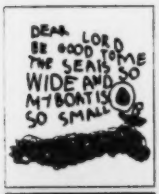
- Delaware's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $377.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Delaware in 2000 is $25.4 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $774.8 million.
- As of June 2000, Delaware had an estimated $5.9 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Delaware, there are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999.

EVERY MOMENT IN DELAWARE

Moments for Delaware Children

Every 5 hours a baby was born into poverty.
Every 2 hours a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 6 hours a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every day a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 10 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 5 days a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 8 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 7 hours a public school student was corporally punished in school.
Every 2 hours a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 12 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 19 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 52 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 79 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 52 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



Children's Defense Fund

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- The District of Columbia ranks 36th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- The District of Columbia ranks 51st in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- The District of Columbia ranks 51st in infant mortality. 1997
- The District of Columbia ranks 51st in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- The District of Columbia ranks 35th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- The District of Columbia ranks 51st in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- The District of Columbia ranks 50th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- The District of Columbia ranks 51st in its child support enforcement. 1997
- The District of Columbia ranks 5th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In the District of Columbia, 18,000 children have no health insurance (15.5 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- The District of Columbia ranks 36th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In the District of Columbia, the Medicaid expansion program DC Healthy Families covers children through 18 years old up to 200 percent of the poverty level ($28,300 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, the District of Columbia had an estimated $2.4 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- The District of Columbia ranks 51st in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (66.6 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- The District of Columbia ranks 51st in the percentage of low birthweight births (13.4 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- The District of Columbia ranks 51st in infant mortality (13.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- The District of Columbia ranks 35th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (77.5 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- The District of Columbia's teen birth rate is 91.0 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHILD A HEAD START

- In the District of Columbia, 66.6 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 79.4 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only the District of Columbia families with annual incomes below $27,921 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $38,025. 1999
- In the District of Columbia, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $n/a per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $n/a. 1998
- 3,279 District of Columbia children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In the District of Columbia, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- The District of Columbia does require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children.
- The District of Columbia does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHILD A FAIR START

- 102,959 children live in the District of Columbia. In 1996, 38,366 (35.6 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- The District of Columbia ranks 51st in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, the District of Columbia's welfare caseload dropped 32.4 percent from 69,292 to 46,840. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 42,636 children in the District of Columbia received food stamps. Food stamp participation in the District of Columbia dropped by 11.2 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In the District of Columbia, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In the District of Columbia, there were 16,480 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 47,183 District of Columbia children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 17,953 District of Columbia children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 3,097 District of Columbia participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 21,660 District of Columbia children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHILD A SAFE START

- In the District of Columbia, in 1997, there were 65 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 4 suicides; 59 homicides; 1 accidents; and 1 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- The District of Columbia has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In the District of Columbia, in 1998, 4,916 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 53.1 percent increase since 1990; 75.9 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In the District of Columbia, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 87 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 100 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- 64 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 90 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 14.9 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 17.8 percent of Math teachers and 10.5 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 20.3 percent of Math teachers and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- The District of Columbia's high school completion rate is 87.2 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, the District of Columbia spent $8,510 per pupil, which ranked 5th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

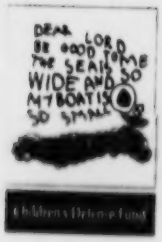
- The available tobacco settlement money in theDistrict of Columbia in 2000 is $38.9 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $1.2 billion.
- As of June 2000, the District of Columbia had an estimated $2.4 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In the District of Columbia, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $37.3 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Moments for District of Columbia Children

Every 3 hours a baby was born into poverty.
Every 2 hours a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 7 hours a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 11 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 8 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 3 days a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 23 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 2 hours a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 19 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 36 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 4 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 114 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 5 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



STATE OF FLORIDA'S CHILDREN

FLORIDA

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

FLORIDA'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Florida ranks 44th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Florida ranks 19th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Florida ranks 24th in infant mortality. 1997
- Florida ranks 37th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Florida ranks 25th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Florida ranks 36th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Florida ranks 39th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Florida ranks 42nd in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Florida ranks 31st in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY FLORIDA CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Florida, 745,000 children have no health insurance (19.3 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Florida ranks 44th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Florida, the combination Medicaid expansion program and Florida KidCare (the state CHIP program) covers children through 18 years old up to 200 percent of the poverty level ($28,300 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: children under 3 only
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: YES
- As of June 2000, Florida had an estimated $38.3 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Florida ranks 19th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (83.9 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Florida ranks 37th in the percentage of low birthweight births (8.0 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Florida ranks 24th in infant mortality (7.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Florida ranks 25th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (80.3 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Florida's teen birth rate is 57.7 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY FLORIDA CHILD A HEAD START

- In Florida, 63.2 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 77.0 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Florida families with annual incomes below $19,995 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $32,008. 1999
- In Florida, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $3,844 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $1,789. 1998
- 30,792 Florida children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Florida, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Florida does require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children.
- Florida does require providers in family day care homes to have early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Florida earn an average annual income of $14,290. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY FLORIDA CHILD A FAIR START

- 3,539,932 children live in Florida. In 1996, 782,830 (22.3 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Florida ranks 36th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Florida's welfare caseload dropped 67.5 percent from 533,801 to 173,341. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 488,252 children in Florida received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Florida dropped by 31.7 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Florida, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $303. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Florida, there were 337,467 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 1,306,541 Florida children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 404,371 Florida children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 99,164 Florida participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 194,749 Florida children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY FLORIDA CHILD A SAFE START

- In Florida, in 1997, there were 165 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 44 suicides; 108 homicides; 12 accidents; and 1 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Florida has a Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Florida, in 1998, 82,119 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 3.8 percent increase since 1990; 35.5 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Florida, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 40 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 58 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN FLORIDA

- 81 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 77 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 18.6 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 43.0 percent of Science teachers, 16.8 percent of Math teachers, and 12.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Florida's high school completion rate is 81.9 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Florida spent $5,273 per pupil, which ranked 31st in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

FLORIDA'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

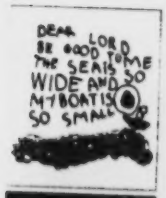
- Florida's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $30.0 million.
- Florida was not part of the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998 for tobacco funds. They settled a separate lawsuit for a total of $13 billion. Under the terms of the Florida settlement agreement, the tobacco industry paid the state an initial payment of $895.3 million. Each year thereafter, the tobacco industry will make a payment to the state of Florida between $440 and $822.1 million.
- As of June 2000, Florida had an estimated $38.3 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Florida, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $0.0 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN FLORIDA

Moments for Florida Children

Every 11 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 8 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 20 minutes a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every hour a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 34 minutes a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 6 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 22 seconds a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 4 minutes a public school student was corporally punished in school.
Every 7 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 13 hours a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 21 hours a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 2 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 4 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 2 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF GEORGIA'S CHILDREN

GEORGIA

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

GEORGIA'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Georgia ranks 41st in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Georgia ranks 10th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Georgia ranks 41st in infant mortality. 1997
- Georgia ranks 41st in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Georgia ranks 14th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Georgia ranks 37th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Georgia ranks 16th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Georgia ranks 15th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Georgia ranks 30th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY GEORGIA CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Georgia, 384,000 children have no health insurance (17.3 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Georgia ranks 41st in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Georgia, Medicaid and PeachCare for Kids (the state CHIP program) covers children through 18 years old up to 235 percent of the poverty level ($33,253 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Georgia had an estimated $76.7 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Georgia ranks 10th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (85.8 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Georgia ranks 41st in the percentage of low birthweight births (8.8 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Georgia ranks 41st in infant mortality (8.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Georgia ranks 14th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (81.9 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Georgia's teen birth rate is 67.2 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY GEORGIA CHILD A HEAD START

- In Georgia, 63.9 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 77.0 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Georgia families with annual incomes below $24,278 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $34,929. 1999
- In Georgia, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,992 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $2,244. 1998
- 21,121 Georgia children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Georgia, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Georgia does require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children.
- Georgia does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Georgia earn an average annual income of $13,650. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY GEORGIA CHILD A FAIR START

- 2,022,351 children live in Georgia. In 1996, 469,275 (23.1 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Georgia ranks 37th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Georgia's welfare caseload dropped 60.6 percent from 330,302 to 130,210. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 359,535 children in Georgia received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Georgia dropped by 14.7 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Georgia, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $280. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Georgia, there were 224,026 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 1,052,170 Georgia children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 364,839 Georgia children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 95,945 Georgia participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 69,686 Georgia children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY GEORGIA CHILD A SAFE START

- In Georgia, in 1997, there were 129 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 35 suicides; 70 homicides; 20 accidents; and 4 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Georgia has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Georgia, in 1998, 24,567 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 28.0 percent decrease since 1990; 66.8 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Georgia, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 40 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 70 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN GEORGIA

- 73 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 76 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 17.0 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 30.8 percent of Science teachers, 18.7 percent of Math teachers, and 34.6 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Georgia's high school completion rate is 84.1 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Georgia spent $5,056 per pupil, which ranked 30th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

GEORGIA'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

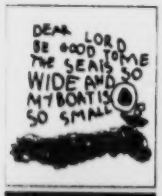
- Georgia's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $84.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Georgia in 2000 is $157.4 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $4.8 billion.
- As of June 2000, Georgia had an estimated $76.7 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Georgia, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $119.7 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN GEORGIA

Moments for Georgia Children

Every 18 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 13 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 29 minutes a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 2 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 51 minutes a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 9 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 35 seconds a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 2 minutes a public school student was corporally punished in school.
Every 12 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 18 hours a child or youth dies by accident.
Every day a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 3 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 6 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 2 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF HAWAII'S CHILDREN

HAWAII

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

HAWAII'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Hawaii ranks 2nd in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Hawaii ranks 25th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Hawaii ranks 18th in infant mortality. 1997
- Hawaii ranks 20th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Hawaii ranks 19th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Hawaii ranks 27th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Hawaii ranks 51st in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Hawaii ranks 23rd in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Hawaii ranks 27th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY HAWAII CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Hawaii, 22,000 children have no health insurance (6.8 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Hawaii ranks 2nd in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Hawaii, the Medicaid expansion program covers children through 18 years old up to 200 percent of the poverty level ($28,300 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Hawaii had an estimated $8.0 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Hawaii ranks 25th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (83.4 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Hawaii ranks 20th in the percentage of low birthweight births (7.2 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Hawaii ranks 18th in infant mortality (6.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Hawaii ranks 19th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (81.6 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Hawaii's teen birth rate is 43.8 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY HAWAII CHILD A HEAD START

- In Hawaii, 63.4 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 81.6 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Hawaii families with annual incomes below $41,388 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $41,347. 1999
- In Hawaii, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $6,188 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $2,298. 1998
- 2,799 Hawaii children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Hawaii, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Hawaii does require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children.
- Hawaii does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Hawaii earn an average annual income of $14,220. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY HAWAII CHILD A FAIR START

- 298,327 children live in Hawaii. In 1996, 54,215 (17.8 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Hawaii ranks 27th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Hawaii's welfare caseload dropped 33.5 percent from 66,482 to 44,229. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 62,500 children in Hawaii received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Hawaii increased by 16.9 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Hawaii, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $712. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Hawaii, there were 34,137 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 145,915 Hawaii children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 38,252 Hawaii children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 8,436 Hawaii participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 6,419 Hawaii children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY HAWAII CHILD A SAFE START

- In Hawaii, in 1997, there were 3 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1 suicides; 2 homicides; 0 accidents; and 0 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Hawaii has a Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Hawaii, in 1998, 2,185 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 10.7 percent increase since 1990; 9.4 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Hawaii, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 76 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 89 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN HAWAII

- 90 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 83 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 17.7 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 22.9 percent of Science teachers, 38.3 percent of Math teachers, and 9.9 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Hawaii's high school completion rate is 93.5 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Hawaii spent $5,560 per pupil, which ranked 27th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

HAWAII'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

- Hawaii's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $189.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Hawaii in 2000 is $38.6 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $1.2 billion.
- As of June 2000, Hawaii had an estimated $8.0 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Hawaii, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $4.0 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN HAWAII

Moments for Hawaii Children

Every 2 hours a baby was born into poverty.
Every 2 hours a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 5 hours a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 11 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 7 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 3 days a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 6 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 3 hours a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 10 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 16 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 68 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 40 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 83 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®

Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF IDAHO'S CHILDREN

IDAHO

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

IDAHO'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Idaho ranks 39th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Idaho ranks 44th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Idaho ranks 20th in infant mortality. 1997
- Idaho ranks 10th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Idaho ranks 51st in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Idaho ranks 20th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Idaho ranks 7th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Idaho ranks 31st in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Idaho ranks 47th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY IDAHO CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Idaho, 64,000 children have no health insurance (16.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Idaho ranks 39th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Idaho, the Medicaid expansion program covers children through 18 years old up to 150 percent of the poverty level ($21,225 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: MEDICAID: YES
- Presumptive Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Idaho had an estimated $4.1 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Idaho ranks 44th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (78.6 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Idaho ranks 10th in the percentage of low birthweight births (6.3 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Idaho ranks 20th in infant mortality (6.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Idaho ranks 51st in child immunizations for two-year-olds (69.4 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Idaho's teen birth rate is 43.3 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY IDAHO CHILD A HEAD START

- In Idaho, 60.0 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 77.2 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Idaho families with annual incomes below $20,472 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $31,511. 1999
- In Idaho, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,354 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $1,973. 1998
- 2,266 Idaho children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Idaho, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Idaho does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Child care workers in Idaho earn an average annual income of $13,490. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY IDAHO CHILD A FAIR START

- 351,158 children live in Idaho. In 1996, 55,976 (15.6 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Idaho ranks 20th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Idaho's welfare caseload dropped 80 percent from 21,780 to 4,365. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 32,829 children in Idaho received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Idaho dropped by 18.3 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Idaho, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $276. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Idaho, there were 31,543 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 141,609 Idaho children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 25,924 Idaho children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 6,548 Idaho participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 4,081 Idaho children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY IDAHO CHILD A SAFE START

- In Idaho, in 1997, there were 26 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 21 suicides; 2 homicides; 3 accidents; and 0 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 73 of unknown intent.
- Idaho has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Idaho, in 1998, 7,936 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 197.6 percent increase since 1990; 47.5 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Idaho, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 13 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 25 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN IDAHO

- There are 18.8 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 15.7 percent of Science teachers, 38.3 percent of Math teachers, and 21.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Idaho's high school completion rate is 88.0 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Idaho spent $4,194 per pupil, which ranked 47th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

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Leave No Child Behind®

IDAHO'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

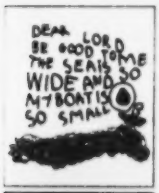
- Idaho's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $47.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Idaho in 2000 is $23.3 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $711.7 million.
- As of June 2000, Idaho had an estimated $4.1 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Idaho, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $19.2 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN IDAHO

Moments for Idaho Children

Every 2 hours a baby was born into poverty.
Every 2 hours a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 4 hours a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 12 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 8 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 3 days a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 9 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 2 days a public school student was corporally punished in school.
Every hour a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 3 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 6 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 34 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 18 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 14 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF ILLINOIS CHILDREN

ILLINOIS

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

ILLINOIS' NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Illinois ranks 21st in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Illinois ranks 31st in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Illinois ranks 40th in infant mortality. 1997
- Illinois ranks 35th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Illinois ranks 36th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Illinois ranks 29th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Illinois ranks 15th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Illinois ranks 49th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Illinois ranks 19th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY ILLINOIS CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Illinois, 412,000 children have no health insurance (12.0 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Illinois ranks 21st in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Illinois, the combination Medicaid expansion program and KidCare (the state CHIP program) covers children through 18 years old up to 185 percent of the poverty level ($26,178 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: YES MEDICAID: YES
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Illinois had an estimated $69.9 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Illinois ranks 31st in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (82.4 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Illinois ranks 35th in the percentage of low birthweight births (7.9 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Illinois ranks 40th in infant mortality (8.4 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Illinois ranks 36th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (77.4 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- IllinoiS' teen birth rate is 54.7 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY ILLINOIS CHILD A HEAD START

- In Illinois, 58.8 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75.5 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Illinois families with annual incomes below $21,819 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $39,536. 1999
- In Illinois, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $5,304 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $3,525. 1998
- 35,211 Illinois children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Illinois, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Illinois does require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children.
- Illinois does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Illinois earn an average annual income of $16,050. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

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ENSURING EVERY ILLINOIS CHILD A FAIR START

- 3,187,332 children live in Illinois. In 1996, 587,586 (18.2 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Illinois ranks 29th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Illinois' welfare caseload dropped 46.4 percent from 642,644 to 344,320. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 483,494 children in Illinois received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Illinois dropped by 11.3 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Illinois, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $377. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Illinois, there were 241,067 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 1,043,209 Illinois children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 170,394 Illinois children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 93,110 Illinois participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 118,155 Illinois children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY ILLINOIS CHILD A SAFE START

- In Illinois, in 1997, there were 254 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 29 suicides; 211 homicides; 10 accidents; and 4 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Illinois has a Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Illinois, in 1998, 35,657 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 5.0 percent decrease since 1990; 42.2 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Illinois, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 36 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 70 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN ILLINOIS

- There are 17.0 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 14.8 percent of Science teachers, 11.5 percent of Math teachers, and 18.7 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Illinois' high school completion rate is 88.6 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Illinois spent $5,579 per pupil, which ranked 19th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

ILLINOIS' AVAILABLE FUNDS

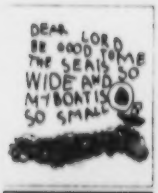
- Illinois' total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $1.4 billion.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Illinois in 2000 is $298.4 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $9.1 billion.
- As of June 2000, Illinois had an estimated $69.9 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Illinois, there are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999.

EVERY MOMENT IN ILLINOIS

Moments for Illinois Children

Every 14 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 9 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 23 minutes a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every hour a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 37 minutes a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 6 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 41 seconds a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 13 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 16 hours a child or youth dies by accident.
Every day a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every day a child or youth was murdered.
Every 5 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every day a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF INDIANA'S CHILDREN

INDIANA

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

INDIANA'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Indiana ranks 25th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Indiana ranks 42nd in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Indiana ranks 38th in infant mortality. 1997
- Indiana ranks 27th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Indiana ranks 44th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Indiana ranks 7th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Indiana ranks 8th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Indiana ranks 44th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Indiana ranks 13th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY INDIANA CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Indiana, 207,000 children have no health insurance (12.7 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Indiana ranks 25th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Indiana, the combination Medicaid expansion program and Hoosier Healthwise (the state CHIP program) covers children through 18 years old up to 200 percent of the poverty level ($28,300 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: YES MEDICAID: YES
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, it is estimated that Indiana had no unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Indiana ranks 42nd in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (80.1 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Indiana ranks 27th in the percentage of low birthweight births (7.7 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Indiana ranks 38th in infant mortality (8.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Indiana ranks 44th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (74.3 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Indiana's teen birth rate is 54.2 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY INDIANA CHILD A HEAD START

- In Indiana, 63.6 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 77.4 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Indiana families with annual incomes below $19,995 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $37,815. 1999
- In Indiana, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,966 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $3,200. 1998
- 13,057 Indiana children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Indiana, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Indiana does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Indiana does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Indiana earn an average annual income of $14,000. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY INDIANA CHILD A FAIR START

- 1,317,366 children live in Indiana. In 1996, 212,639 (13.7 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Indiana ranks 7th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Indiana's welfare caseload dropped 23.6 percent from 142,604 to 108,986. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 156,017 children in Indiana received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Indiana dropped by 16.9 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,318,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Indiana, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $288. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Indiana, there were 128,415 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 604,414 Indiana children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 105,116 Indiana children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 46,417 Indiana participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 14,967 Indiana children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY INDIANA CHILD A SAFE START

- In Indiana, in 1997, there were 79 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 21 suicides; 47 homicides; 8 accidents; and 3 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Indiana has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Indiana, in 1998, 18,962 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 29.3 percent decrease since 1990; 69.1 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Indiana, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 14 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 41 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN INDIANA

- There are 17.3 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 17.1 percent of Science teachers, 9.5 percent of Math teachers, and 16.5 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Indiana's high school completion rate is 87.4 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Indiana spent $5,621 per pupil, which ranked 15th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

INDIANA'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

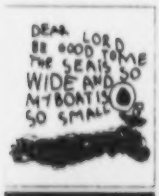
- Indiana's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $1.2 billion.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Indiana in 2000 is $130.8 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $4.0 billion.
- As of June 2000, it is estimated that Indiana had no unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Indiana, there are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999.

EVERY MOMENT IN INDIANA

Moments for Indiana Children

Every 37 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 19 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 45 minutes a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 3 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every hour a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 13 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 58 seconds a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 27 minutes a public school student was corporally punished in school.
Every 34 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every day a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 2 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 4 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 7 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 4 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



STATE OF IOWA'S CHILDREN

IOWA

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

IOWA'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Iowa ranks 11th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Iowa ranks 8th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Iowa ranks 12th in infant mortality. 1997
- Iowa ranks 13th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Iowa ranks 10th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Iowa ranks 6th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Iowa ranks 18th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Iowa ranks 32nd in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Iowa ranks 25th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY IOWA CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Iowa, 73,000 children have no health insurance (9.4 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Iowa ranks 11th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Iowa, the combination Medicaid expansion program and HAWK-I (the state CHIP program) covers children through their 19th birthday up to 200 percent of the poverty level ($28,300 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: YES - MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Iowa had an estimated $3.0 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Iowa ranks 8th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (87.4 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Iowa ranks 13th in the percentage of low birthweight births (6.4 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Iowa ranks 12th in infant mortality (6.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Iowa ranks 10th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (83.4 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Iowa's teen birth rate is 35.7 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY IOWA CHILD A HEAD START

- In Iowa, 69.8 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 81.8 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Iowa families with annual incomes below $19,428 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $34,391. 1999
- In Iowa, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,458 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $2,655. 1998
- 7,010 Iowa children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Iowa, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four year olds. 1998
- Iowa does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Child care workers in Iowa earn an average annual income of $13,550. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY IOWA CHILD A FAIR START

- 722,139 children live in Iowa. In 1996, 93,868 (12.7 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Iowa ranks 6th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Iowa's welfare caseload dropped 33.4 percent from 86,146 to 57,356. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 64,964 children in Iowa received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Iowa dropped by 22.5 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Iowa, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $426. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Iowa, there were 63,987 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 376,477 Iowa children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 57,682 Iowa children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 27,593 Iowa participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 5,277 Iowa children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY IOWA CHILD A SAFE START

- In Iowa, in 1997, there were 33 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 20 suicides; 8 homicides; 3 accidents; and 2 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Iowa has a Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Iowa, in 1998, 7,311 children were victims of abuse and neglect, an -11.0 percent increase since 1990; 65.9 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Iowa, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 7 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 42 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN IOWA

- 72 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 65 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 15.4 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 13.8 percent of Science teachers, 8.4 percent of Math teachers, and 23.0 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Iowa's high school completion rate is 88.3 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Iowa spent $5,481 per pupil, which ranked 25th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

IOWA'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

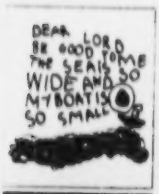
- Iowa's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $286.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Iowa in 2000 is $55.8 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $1.7 billion.
- As of June 2000, Iowa had an estimated $3.0 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Iowa, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $21.0 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN IOWA

Moments for Iowa Children

Every hour a baby was born into poverty.
Every 55 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 2 hours a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 10 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 4 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 2 days a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 3 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 2 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 3 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 20 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 12 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 12 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF KANSAS' CHILDREN

KANSAS

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

KANSAS' NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Kansas ranks 12th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Kansas ranks 12th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Kansas ranks 28th in infant mortality. 1997
- Kansas ranks 16th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Kansas ranks 30th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Kansas ranks 12th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Kansas ranks 30th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Kansas ranks 7th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Kansas ranks 28th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY KANSAS CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Kansas, 73,000 children have no health insurance (9.7 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Kansas ranks 12th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Kansas, Medicaid and Health Wave (the state CHIP program) covers children through 18 years old up to 200 percent of the poverty level ($28,300 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: YES MEDICAID: YES
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Kansas had an estimated $2.6 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Kansas ranks 12th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (85.6 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Kansas ranks 16th in the percentage of low birthweight births (6.9 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Kansas ranks 28th in infant mortality (7.4 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Kansas ranks 30th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (78.9 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- KansaS' teen birth rate is 48.5 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY KANSAS CHILD A HEAD START

- In Kansas, 64.5 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 79.4 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Kansas families with annual incomes below $24,600 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $35,010. 1999
- In Kansas, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $5,200 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $2,223. 1998
- 7,024 Kansas children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Kansas, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Kansas does require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children.
- Kansas does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Kansas earn an average annual income of $13,590. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY KANSAS CHILD A FAIR START

- 697,452 children live in Kansas. In 1996, 101,885 (14.4 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Kansas ranks 12th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, KansaS' welfare caseload dropped 49 percent from 63,783 to 32,532. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 52,906 children in Kansas received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Kansas dropped by 39.5 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Kansas, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $429. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Kansas, there were 52,601 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 302,312 Kansas children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 65,964 Kansas children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 53,303 Kansas participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 10,595 Kansas children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY KANSAS CHILD A SAFE START

- In Kansas, in 1997, there were 53 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 17 suicides, 28 homicides; 7 accidents; and 1 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 73 of unknown intent.
- Kansas has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Kansas, in 1998, 5,312 children were victims of abuse and neglect; 35.6 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Kansas, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 17 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 52 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN KANSAS

- 64 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 66 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 15.1 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 17.3 percent of Science teachers, 19.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.0 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Kansas' high school completion rate is 91.5 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Kansas spent $5,374 per pupil, which ranked 28th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

KANSAS' AVAILABLE FUNDS

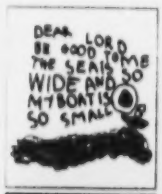
- Kansas' total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $538.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Kansas in 2000 is $53.5 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $1.6 billion.
- As of June 2000, Kansas had an estimated $2.6 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Kansas, there are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999.

EVERY MOMENT IN KANSAS

Moments for Kansas Children

Every hour a baby was born into poverty.
Every 51 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 2 hours a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 9 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 3 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every day a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 3 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every day a public school student was corporally punished in school.
Every 28 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 2 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 4 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 9 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 12 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 7 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



STATE OF KENTUCKY'S CHILDREN

KENTUCKY

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

KENTUCKY'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Kentucky ranks 34th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Kentucky ranks 10th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Kentucky ranks 27th in infant mortality. 1997
- Kentucky ranks 32nd in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Kentucky ranks 2nd in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Kentucky ranks 44th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Kentucky ranks 3rd in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Kentucky ranks 36th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Kentucky ranks 36th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY KENTUCKY CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Kentucky, 164,000 children have no health insurance (15.1 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Kentucky ranks 34th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Kentucky, the combination Medicaid expansion program and KCHIP (the state CHIP program) covers children through 19 years old up to 200 percent of the poverty level ($28,300 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, it is estimated that Kentucky had no unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Kentucky ranks 10th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (85.8 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Kentucky ranks 32nd in the percentage of low birthweight births (7.8 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Kentucky ranks 27th in infant mortality (7.3 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Kentucky ranks 2nd in child immunizations for two-year-olds (87.6 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Kentucky's teen birth rate is 59.6 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY KENTUCKY CHILD A HEAD START

- In Kentucky, 57.2 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 68.2 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Kentucky families with annual incomes below $20,475 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $32,081. 1999
- In Kentucky, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $3,905 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $2,241. 1998
- 15,281 Kentucky children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Kentucky, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Kentucky does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Kentucky does require providers in family day care homes to have early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Kentucky earn an average annual income of $13,150. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY KENTUCKY CHILD A FAIR START

- 988,293 children live in Kentucky. In 1996, 252,368 (25.5 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Kentucky ranks 44th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Kentucky's welfare caseload dropped 45.7 percent from 172,193 to 93,444. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 177,054 children in Kentucky received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Kentucky dropped by 16.7 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Kentucky, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $262. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Kentucky, there were 121,986 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 490,208 Kentucky children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 178,947 Kentucky children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 41,729 Kentucky participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 21,982 Kentucky children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY KENTUCKY CHILD A SAFE START

- In Kentucky, in 1997, there were 57 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 16 suicides; 34 homicides; 7 accidents; and 0 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Kentucky has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Kentucky, in 1998, 22,875 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 2.9 percent increase since 1990; 57.6 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Kentucky, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 11 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 40 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN KENTUCKY

- 75 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 16.7 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 42.1 percent of Science teachers, 20.9 percent of Math teachers, and 40.0 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Kentucky's high school completion rate is 83.3 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Kentucky spent $4,807 per pupil, which ranked 36th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

KENTUCKY'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

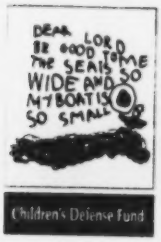
- Kentucky's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $33.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Kentucky in 2000 is $112.9 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $3.5 billion.
- As of June 2000, it is estimated that Kentucky had no unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Kentucky, there are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999.

EVERY MOMENT IN KENTUCKY

Moments for Kentucky Children

Every 35 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 34 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every hour a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 6 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 2 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 23 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 2 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 43 minutes a public school student was corporally punished in school.
Every 25 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every day a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 2 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 10 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 11 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 6 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



STATE OF LOUISIANA'S CHILDREN

LOUISIANA

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

LOUISIANA'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Louisiana ranks 48th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Louisiana ranks 36th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Louisiana ranks 46th in infant mortality. 1997
- Louisiana ranks 50th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Louisiana ranks 38th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Louisiana ranks 48th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Louisiana ranks 6th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Louisiana ranks 19th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Louisiana ranks 42nd in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY LOUISIANA CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Louisiana, 284,000 children have no health insurance (21.4 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Louisiana ranks 48th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Louisiana, the Medicaid expansion program, LaCHIP, covers children through 18 years old up to 200 percent of the poverty level ($28,300 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: MEDICAID: YES
- Presumptive Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Louisiana had an estimated $74.0 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Louisiana ranks 36th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (81.3 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Louisiana ranks 50th in the percentage of low birthweight births (10.2 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Louisiana ranks 46th in infant mortality (9.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Louisiana ranks 38th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (76.8 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Louisiana's teen birth rate is 66.3 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY LOUISIANA CHILD A HEAD START

- In Louisiana, 56.5 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 67.0 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Louisiana families with annual incomes below $29,580 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $29,882. 1999
- In Louisiana, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $3,470 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $2,230. 1998
- 20,703 Louisiana children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Louisiana, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Louisiana does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Child care workers in Louisiana earn an average annual income of $12,750. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY LOUISIANA CHILD A FAIR START

- 1,191,412 children live in Louisiana. In 1996, 365,914 (29.7 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Louisiana ranks 48th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Louisiana's welfare caseload dropped 55.9 percent from 228,115 to 100,577. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 287,417 children in Louisiana received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Louisiana dropped by 20.6 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Louisiana, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $190. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Louisiana, there were 135,430 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 652,315 Louisiana children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 238,645 Louisiana children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 52,730 Louisiana participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 48,562 Louisiana children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY LOUISIANA CHILD A SAFE START

- In Louisiana, in 1997, there were 154 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 39 suicides; 98 homicides; 15 accidents; and 2 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Louisiana has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Louisiana, in 1998, 13,773 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 10.5 percent decrease since 1990; 69.5 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Louisiana, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 44 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 81 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN LOUISIANA

- 77 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 81 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 16.6 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 42.4 percent of Science teachers, 34.4 percent of Math teachers, and 20.2 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Louisiana's high school completion rate is 80.4 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Louisiana spent $4,447 per pupil, which ranked 42nd in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

LOUISIANA'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

- Louisiana's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $21.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Louisiana in 2000 is $144.6 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $4.4 billion.
- As of June 2000, Louisiana had an estimated $74.0 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Louisiana, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $112.2 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN LOUISIANA

Moments for Louisiana Children

Every 24 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 18 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 43 minutes a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 3 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every hour a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 14 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 46 seconds a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 4 minutes a public school student was corporally punished in school.
Every 35 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every day a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 2 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 2 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 7 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 2 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®

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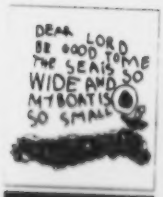


Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF MAINE'S CHILDREN

MAINE

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

MAINE'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Maine ranks 26th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Maine ranks 4th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Maine ranks 2nd in infant mortality. 1997
- Maine ranks 5th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Maine ranks 11th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Maine ranks 25th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Maine ranks 32nd in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Maine ranks 3rd in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Maine ranks 14th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY MAINE CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Maine, 42,000 children have no health insurance (13.3 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Maine ranks 26th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Maine, the combination Medicaid expansion program and Cub Care (the state CHIP program) covers children through 18 years old up to 200 percent of the poverty level ($28,300 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, it is estimated that Maine had no unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Maine ranks 4th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (88.9 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Maine ranks 5th in the percentage of low birthweight births (5.9 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Maine ranks 2nd in infant mortality (5.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Maine ranks 11th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (82.9 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Maine's teen birth rate is 32.0 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY MAINE CHILD A HEAD START

- In Maine, 62.6 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 78.4 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Maine families with annual incomes below $34,723 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $34,723. 1999
- In Maine, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $5,356 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $3,639. 1998
- 3,618 Maine children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Maine, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Maine does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Maine does require providers in family day care homes to have early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Maine earn an average annual income of $15,700. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY MAINE CHILD A FAIR START

- 291,585 children live in Maine. In 1996, 51,373 (17.1 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Maine ranks 25th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Maine's welfare caseload dropped 34.5 percent from 53,873 to 35,313. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 42,956 children in Maine received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Maine dropped by 14.9 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Maine, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $418. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Maine, there were 24,646 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 105,797 Maine children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 24,665 Maine children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 14,791 Maine participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 6,430 Maine children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY MAINE CHILD A SAFE START

- In Maine, in 1997, there were 13 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 10 suicides, 3 homicides, 0 accidents, and 0 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides, 2,562 homicides, 306 accidents, and 75 of unknown intent.
- Maine has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Maine, in 1998, 3,579 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 13.4 percent decrease since 1990; 34.1 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Maine, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 3 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 5 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN MAINE

- 42 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 64 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 13.7 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 34.0 percent of Science teachers, 29.0 percent of Math teachers, and 12.4 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Maine's high school completion rate is 90.8 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Maine spent $6,151 per pupil, which ranked 14th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

MAINE'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

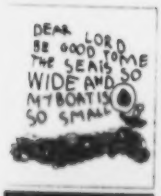
- Maine's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $229.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Maine in 2000 is $49.3 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $1.5 billion.
- As of June 2000, it is estimated that Maine had no unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Maine, there are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999.

EVERY MOMENT IN MAINE

Moments for Maine Children

Every 3 hours a baby was born into poverty.
Every 2 hours a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 6 hours a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 2 days a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 11 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 5 days a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 7 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 2 hours a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 7 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 10 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 70 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 33 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 38 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF MARYLAND'S CHILDREN

MARYLAND

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

MARYLAND'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Maryland ranks 23rd in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Maryland ranks 6th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Maryland ranks 44th in infant mortality. 1997
- Maryland ranks 41st in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Maryland ranks 29th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Maryland ranks 11th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Maryland ranks 36th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Maryland ranks 28th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Maryland ranks 12th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY MARYLAND CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Maryland, 170,000 children have no health insurance (12.1 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Maryland ranks 23rd in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Maryland, the Medicaid expansion program, Maryland Children's Health Program, covers children through 18 years old up to 200 percent of the poverty level ($28,300 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Maryland had an estimated $21.8 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Maryland ranks 6th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (88.8 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Maryland ranks 41st in the percentage of low birthweight births (8.8 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Maryland ranks 44th in infant mortality (8.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Maryland ranks 29th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (79.4 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Maryland's teen birth rate is 43.9 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY MARYLAND CHILD A HEAD START

- In Maryland, 66.2 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 80.6 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Maryland families with annual incomes below $18,409 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $44,168. 1999
- In Maryland, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,528 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $3,848. 1998
- 9,777 Maryland children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Maryland, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Maryland does require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children.
- Maryland does require providers in family day care homes to have early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Maryland earn an average annual income of $15,580. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY MARYLAND CHILD A FAIR START

- 1,287,190 children live in Maryland. In 1996, 184,357 (14.1 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Maryland ranks 11th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Maryland's welfare caseload dropped 54.2 percent from 194,127 to 89,003. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 170,221 children in Maryland received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Maryland dropped by 15.0 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Maryland, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $388. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Maryland, there were 93,586 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 386,147 Maryland children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 98,803 Maryland children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 50,466 Maryland participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 34,394 Maryland children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY MARYLAND CHILD A SAFE START

- In Maryland, in 1997, there were 104 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 11 suicides; 91 homicides; 2 accidents; and 0 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Maryland has a Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Maryland, in 1998, 14,234 children were victims of abuse and neglect; — percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Maryland, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 40 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 68 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN MARYLAND

- 83 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 17.1 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 12.9 percent of Science teachers, 23.3 percent of Math teachers, and 20.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Maryland's high school completion rate is 94.9 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Maryland spent $6,593 per pupil, which ranked 12th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

MARYLAND'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

- Maryland's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $583.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Maryland in 2000 is $144.9 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $4.4 billion.
- As of June 2000, Maryland had an estimated $21.8 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Maryland, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $47.2 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN MARYLAND

Moments for Maryland Children

Every 48 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 22 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every hour a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 5 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every hour a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 14 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 2 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 37 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 2 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 3 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 3 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 13 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 3 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®

Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS' CHILDREN

MASSACHUSETTS

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

MASSACHUSETTS' NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Massachusetts ranks 8th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Massachusetts ranks 4th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Massachusetts ranks 3rd in infant mortality. 1997
- Massachusetts ranks 18th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Massachusetts ranks 6th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Massachusetts ranks 14th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Massachusetts ranks 33rd in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Massachusetts ranks 17th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Massachusetts ranks 7th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY MASSACHUSETTS CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Massachusetts, 138,000 children have no health insurance (8.9 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Massachusetts ranks 8th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Massachusetts, the combination Medicaid expansion program and MassHealth (the state CHIP program) cover children through 18 years old up to 200% of the poverty level ($28,300 per year for a family of three), and on a sliding scale fee program up to 400% of the poverty level ($56,600 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: YES MEDICAID: YES
- As of June 2000, it is estimated that Massachusetts had no unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Massachusetts ranks 4th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (88.9 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Massachusetts ranks 18th in the percentage of low birthweight births (7.0 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Massachusetts ranks 3rd in infant mortality (5.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Massachusetts ranks 6th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (85.2 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Massachusetts' teen birth rate is 31.7 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY MASSACHUSETTS CHILD A HEAD START

- In Massachusetts, 59.5 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 77.7 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Massachusetts families with annual incomes below $23,172 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $44,543. 1999
- In Massachusetts, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $7,904 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $4,266. 1998
- 12,094 Massachusetts children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Massachusetts, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Massachusetts does require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children.
- Massachusetts does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Massachusetts earn an average annual income of $17,880. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY MASSACHUSETTS CHILD A FAIR START

- 1,457,703 children live in Massachusetts. In 1996, 214,928 (14.6 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Massachusetts ranks 14th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, MassachusettS' welfare caseload dropped 45.2 percent from 226,030 to 123,933. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 166,369 children in Massachusetts received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Massachusetts dropped by 12.4 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Massachusetts, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $579. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Massachusetts, there were 115,525 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 514,376 Massachusetts children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 101,623 Massachusetts children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 58,453 Massachusetts participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 46,850 Massachusetts children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY MASSACHUSETTS CHILD A SAFE START

- In Massachusetts, in 1997, there were 24 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 6 suicides; 17 homicides; 0 accidents; and 1 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Massachusetts has a Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has a Trigger Lock Law.
- In Massachusetts, in 1998, 27,559 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 3.7 percent decrease since 1990; [illegible] percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Massachusetts, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 22 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 64 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS

- 70 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 63 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 14.5 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 11.2 percent of Science teachers, 24.6 percent of Math teachers, and 10.6 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- MassachusettS' high school completion rate is 91.0 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Massachusetts spent $7,033 per pupil, which ranked 7th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

MASSACHUSETTS' AVAILABLE FUNDS

- Massachusetts' total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $245.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Massachusetts in 2000 is $259.0 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $7.9 billion.
- As of June 2000, it is estimated that Massachusetts had no unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Massachusetts, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $68.2 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS

Moments for Massachusetts Children

Every 43 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 25 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every hour a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 4 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 2 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 21 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 2 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 18 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 3 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 5 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 8 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 13 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 10 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®

Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF MICHIGAN'S CHILDREN

MICHIGAN

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

MICHIGAN'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Michigan ranks 9th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Michigan ranks 17th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Michigan ranks 38th in infant mortality. 1997
- Michigan ranks 27th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Michigan ranks 43rd in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Michigan ranks 33rd in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Michigan ranks 28th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Michigan ranks 43rd in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Michigan ranks 10th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY MICHIGAN CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Michigan, 247,000 children have no health insurance (9.0 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Michigan ranks 9th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Michigan, Medicaid and MIChild (the state CHIP program) cover children through 18 years old up to 200 percent of the poverty level ($28,300 per year for a family of three)
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: YES MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: YES MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Michigan had an estimated $42.7 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Michigan ranks 17th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (84.2 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Michigan ranks 27th in the percentage of low birthweight births (7.7 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Michigan ranks 38th in infant mortality (8.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Michigan ranks 43rd in child immunizations for two-year-olds (74.4 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Michigan's teen birth rate is 43.9 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY MICHIGAN CHILD A HEAD START

- In Michigan, 57.1 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 73.3 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Michigan families with annual incomes below $26,064 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $40,108. 1999
- In Michigan, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,715 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $3,986. 1998
- 33,422 Michigan children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Michigan, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Michigan does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Michigan does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Michigan earn an average annual income of $15,540. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY MICHIGAN CHILD A FAIR START

- 2,551,615 children live in Michigan. In 1996, 500,364 (19.3 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Michigan ranks 33rd in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Michigan's welfare caseload dropped 51.3 percent from 502,354 to 244,621. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 403,802 children in Michigan received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Michigan dropped by 12.2 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Michigan, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $489. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Michigan, there were 214,912 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 782,500 Michigan children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 163,982 Michigan children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 73,449 Michigan participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 48,705 Michigan children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY MICHIGAN CHILD A SAFE START

- In Michigan, in 1997, there were 156 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 41 suicides; 103 homicides; 10 accidents; and 2 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Michigan has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Michigan, in 1998, 22,744 children were victims of abuse and neglect, an -11.8 percent increase since 1990; 45.6 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Michigan, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 23 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 56 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN MICHIGAN

- 89 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 72 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 19.1 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 19.8 percent of Science teachers, 21.3 percent of Math teachers, and 17.6 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Michigan's high school completion rate is 89.7 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Michigan spent $6,785 per pupil, which ranked 10th in the country for total expenditures per pupil (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

MICHIGAN'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

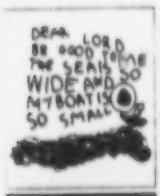
- Michigan's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $312.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Michigan in 2000 is $279.0 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $8.5 billion.
- As of June 2000, Michigan had an estimated $42.7 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Michigan, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $146.1 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN MICHIGAN

Moments for Michigan Children

Every 18 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 12 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 34 minutes a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 2 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 51 minutes a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 8 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 39 seconds a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 25 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 18 hours a child or youth dies by accident.
Every day a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 2 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 5 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 2 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF MINNESOTA'S CHILDREN

MINNESOTA

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

MINNESOTA'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Minnesota ranks 7th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Minnesota ranks 18th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Minnesota ranks 8th in infant mortality. 1997
- Minnesota ranks 5th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Minnesota ranks 6th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Minnesota ranks 2nd in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Minnesota ranks 20th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Minnesota ranks 2nd in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Minnesota ranks 17th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY MINNESOTA CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Minnesota, 116,000 children have no health insurance (8.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Minnesota ranks 7th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Minnesota, the Medicaid waiver expansion program MinnesotaCare covers children through age 19 and up to 275 percent of the poverty level ($38,913 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Minnesota had an estimated $28.4 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Minnesota ranks 18th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (84.1 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Minnesota ranks 5th in the percentage of low birthweight births (5.9 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Minnesota ranks 8th in infant mortality (5.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Minnesota ranks 6th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (85.2 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Minnesota's teen birth rate is 32.0 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY MINNESOTA CHILD A HEAD START

- In Minnesota, 69.3 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 81.7 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Minnesota families with annual incomes below $35,410 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $40,127. 1999
- In Minnesota, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $6,662 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $3,539. 1998
- 9,630 Minnesota children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Minnesota, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Minnesota does require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children.
- Minnesota does require providers in family day care homes to have early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Minnesota earn an average annual income of $15,910. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY MINNESOTA CHILD A FAIR START

- 1,259,447 children live in Minnesota. In 1996, 144,654 (11.4 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Minnesota ranks 2nd in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Minnesota's welfare caseload dropped 20.3 percent from 169,744 to 135,202. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 108,118 children in Minnesota received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Minnesota dropped by 28.7 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Minnesota, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $532. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Minnesota, there were 90,191 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 373,981 Minnesota children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 88,790 Minnesota children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 94,632 Minnesota participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 27,282 Minnesota children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY MINNESOTA CHILD A SAFE START

- In Minnesota, in 1997, there were 55 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 25 suicides; 26 homicides; 4 accidents; and 0 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Minnesota has a Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Minnesota, in 1998, 10,572 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 14.2 percent increase since 1990; 67.5 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Minnesota, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 12 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 46 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN MINNESOTA

- 83 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 64 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 17.6 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 6.2 percent of Science teachers, 6.6 percent of Math teachers, and 14.9 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Minnesota's high school completion rate is 91.6 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Minnesota spent $5,801 per pupil, which ranked 17th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

MINNESOTA'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

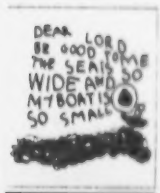
- Minnesota's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $1.5 billion.
- Minnesota was not part of the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998 for tobacco funds. They settled a lawsuit against the tobacco industry for a total of $6.1 billion. Under the terms of the Minnesota settlement agreement, the tobacco industry will pay the state an initial payment of $1.2 billion over the next 5 years. Each year thereafter, the tobacco industry will make a payment to the state of Minnesota of on average $210 million.
- As of June 2000, Minnesota had an estimated $28.4 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Minnesota, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $66.7 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN MINNESOTA

Moments for Minnesota Children

Every hour a baby was born into poverty.
Every 33 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 2 hours a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 5 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 2 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 23 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 3 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 49 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 2 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 3 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 10 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 9 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 7 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI'S CHILDREN

MISSISSIPPI

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

MISSISSIPPI'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Mississippi ranks 46th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Mississippi ranks 42nd in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Mississippi ranks 50th in infant mortality. 1997
- Mississippi ranks 49th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Mississippi ranks 17th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Mississippi ranks 49th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Mississippi ranks 9th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Mississippi ranks 48th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Mississippi ranks 50th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY MISSISSIPPI CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Mississippi, 164,000 children have no health insurance (19.5 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Mississippi ranks 46th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Mississippi, the combination Medicaid acceleration program and Mississippi Children's Health Insurance Program (the state CHIP program) cover children through 18 years old up to 200 percent of the poverty level ($28,300 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: YES MEDICAID: YES
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Mississippi had an estimated $4.4 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Mississippi ranks 42nd in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (80.1 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Mississippi ranks 49th in the percentage of low birthweight births (10.1 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Mississippi ranks 50th in infant mortality (10.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Mississippi ranks 17th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (81.7 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Mississippi's teen birth rate is 73.7 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY MISSISSIPPI CHILD A HEAD START

- In Mississippi, 63.8 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 73.0 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Mississippi families with annual incomes below $21,999 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $27,666. 1999
- In Mississippi, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $3,172 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $2,497. 1998
- 25,091 Mississippi children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Mississippi, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Mississippi does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Mississippi does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Mississippi earn an average annual income of $12,720. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY MISSISSIPPI CHILD A FAIR START

- 756,875 children live in Mississippi. In 1996, 231,558 (29.8 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Mississippi ranks 49th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Mississippi's welfare caseload dropped 72.7 percent from 123,828 to 33,853. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 173,749 children in Mississippi received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Mississippi dropped by 20.9 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Mississippi, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $120. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Mississippi, there were 96,863 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 400,718 Mississippi children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 171,790 Mississippi children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 26,758 Mississippi participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 31,580 Mississippi children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY MISSISSIPPI CHILD A SAFE START

- In Mississippi, in 1997, there were 81 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 28 suicides; 41 homicides; 11 accidents; and 1 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Mississippi has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Mississippi, in 1998, 6,079 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 19.8 percent decrease since 1990; 62.0 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Mississippi, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 47 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 70 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN MISSISSIPPI

- 83 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 82 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 17.2 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 22.6 percent of Science teachers, 18.3 percent of Math teachers, and 26.4 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Mississippi's high school completion rate is 82.8 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Mississippi spent $3,951 per pupil, which ranked 50th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Leave No Child Behind®

MISSISSIPPI'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

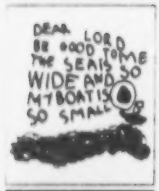
- Mississippi's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $117.0 million.
- Mississippi was not part of the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998 for tobacco funds. They settled a separate lawsuit for a total of $4.1 billion. Under the terms of the Mississippi settlement agreement, the tobacco industry will make an annual payment to the state of Mississippi between $136 and $255.7 million.
- As of June 2000, Mississippi had an estimated $4.4 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Mississippi, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $73.2 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN MISSISSIPPI

Moments for Mississippi Children

Every 37 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 28 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every hour a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 5 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 2 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 20 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every minute a public school student was suspended from school.
Every minute a public school student was corporally punished in school.
Every day a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 2 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 5 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 12 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 4 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF MISSOURI'S CHILDREN

MISSOURI

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

MISSOURI'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Missouri ranks 19th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Missouri ranks 9th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Missouri ranks 32nd in infant mortality. 1997
- Missouri ranks 27th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Missouri ranks 41st in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Missouri ranks 32nd in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Missouri ranks 1st in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Missouri ranks 24th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Missouri ranks 33rd in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY MISSOURI CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Missouri, 174,000 children have no health insurance (11.5 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Missouri ranks 19th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Missouri, the Medicaid expansion program MC+ For Kids covers children through age 18 up to 300 percent of the poverty level ($42,450 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, it is estimated that Missouri had no unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Missouri ranks 9th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (86.0 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Missouri ranks 27th in the percentage of low birthweight births (7.7 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Missouri ranks 32nd in infant mortality (7.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Missouri ranks 41st in child immunizations for two-year-olds (75.0 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Missouri's teen birth rate is 51.5 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY MISSOURI CHILD A HEAD START

- In Missouri, 64.5 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 77.3 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Missouri families with annual incomes below $17,784 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $35,711. 1999
- In Missouri, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,940 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $3,230. 1998
- 16,191 Missouri children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Missouri, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Missouri does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Missouri does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Missouri earn an average annual income of $14,080. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY MISSOURI CHILD A FAIR START

- 1,406,616 children live in Missouri. In 1996, 270,822 (19.1 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Missouri ranks 32nd in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Missouri's welfare caseload dropped 43.5 percent from 222,820 to 125,981. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 208,711 children in Missouri received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Missouri dropped by 24.5 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,318,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Missouri, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $292. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Missouri, there were 126,640 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 583,658 Missouri children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 154,032 Missouri children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 45,877 Missouri participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 31,071 Missouri children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY MISSOURI CHILD A SAFE START

- In Missouri, in 1997, there were 97 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 34 suicides; 48 homicides; 13 accidents; and 2 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Missouri has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Missouri, in 1998, 12,556 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 42.2 percent decrease since 1990; 52.4 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Missouri, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 18 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 40 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN MISSOURI

- 76 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 15.1 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 25.3 percent of Science teachers, 5.4 percent of Math teachers, and 13.8 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Missouri's high school completion rate is 87.3 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Missouri spent $5,092 per pupil, which ranked 33rd in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

MISSOURI'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

- Missouri's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $199.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Missouri in 2000 is $145.8 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $4.5 billion.
- As of June 2000, it is estimated that Missouri had no unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Missouri, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $11.4 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN MISSOURI

Moments for Missouri Children

Every 31 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 21 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 51 minutes a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 4 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 2 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 16 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every minute a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 6 minutes a public school student was corporally punished in school.
Every 33 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every day a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 2 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 3 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 7 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 3 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®

Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF MONTANA'S CHILDREN

MONTANA

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

MONTANA'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Montana ranks 30th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Montana ranks 28th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Montana ranks 21st in infant mortality. 1997
- Montana ranks 10th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Montana ranks 13th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Montana ranks 34th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Montana ranks 27th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Montana ranks 13th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Montana ranks 29th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY MONTANA CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Montana, 35,000 children have no health insurance (14.1 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Montana ranks 30th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Montana, Medicaid and the Montana Child Health Insurance Plan cover children through 18 years old up to 150 percent of the poverty level ($21,225 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: YES MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Montana had an estimated $4.6 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Montana ranks 28th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (82.6 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Montana ranks 10th in the percentage of low birthweight births (6.3 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Montana ranks 21st in infant mortality (6.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Montana ranks 13th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (82.5 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Montana's teen birth rate is 37.6 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY MONTANA CHILD A HEAD START

- In Montana, 62.3 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 77.3 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Montana families with annual incomes below $20,820 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $29,604. 1999
- In Montana, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $3,900 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $2,488. 1998
- 2,678 Montana children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Montana, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Montana does require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children.
- Montana does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Montana earn an average annual income of $12,730. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY MONTANA CHILD A FAIR START

- 224,403 children live in Montana. In 1996, 48,234 (21.0 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Montana ranks 34th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Montana's welfare caseload dropped 51.7 percent from 29,130 to 14,079. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 29,656 children in Montana received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Montana dropped by 18.8 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Montana, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $450. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Montana, there were 21,341 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 79,861 Montana children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 14,716 Montana children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 13,767 Montana participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 4,481 Montana children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY MONTANA CHILD A SAFE START

- In Montana, in 1997, there were 16 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 8 suicides, 4 homicides, 3 accidents, and 1 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides, 2,562 homicides, 306 accidents, and 75 of unknown intent.
- Montana has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Montana, in 1998, 3,292 children were victims of abuse and neglect; 56.8 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Montana, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 13 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 29 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN MONTANA

- 67 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 63 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 16.0 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 21.9 percent of Science teachers, 10.2 percent of Math teachers, and 17.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Montana's high school completion rate is 89.3 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Montana spent $5,249 per pupil, which ranked 29th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

MONTANA'S AVAILABLE FUNDS[4]

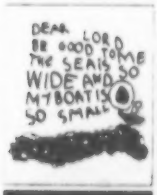
- Montana's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $111.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Montana in 2000 is $27.2 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $832.2 million.
- As of June 2000, Montana had an estimated $4.6 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Montana, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $26.6 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN MONTANA

Moments for Montana Children

Every 3 hours a baby was born into poverty.
Every 3 hours a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 7 hours a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 22 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 13 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 5 days a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 9 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 2 hours a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 6 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 9 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 48 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 21 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 17 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF NEBRASKA'S CHILDREN

NEBRASKA

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

NEBRASKA'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Nebraska ranks 6th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Nebraska ranks 19th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Nebraska ranks 28th in infant mortality. 1997
- Nebraska ranks 18th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Nebraska ranks 15th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Nebraska ranks 4th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Nebraska ranks 35th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Nebraska ranks 30th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Nebraska ranks 23rd in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY NEBRASKA CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Nebraska, 40,000 children have no health insurance (8.4 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Nebraska ranks 6th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Nebraska, the Medicaid expansion program Kids Connection covers children through 18 years old up to 185 percent of the poverty level ($26,178 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: MEDICAID: YES
- Presumptive Eligibility: MEDICAID: YES
- As of June 2000, Nebraska had an estimated $3.0 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Nebraska ranks 19th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (83.9 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Nebraska ranks 18th in the percentage of low birthweight births (7.0 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Nebraska ranks 28th in infant mortality (7.4 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Nebraska ranks 15th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (81.8 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Nebraska's teen birth rate is 37.2 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY NEBRASKA CHILD A HEAD START

- In Nebraska, 71.1 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 82.6 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Nebraska families with annual incomes below $25,678 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $33,362. 1999
- In Nebraska, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,940 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $2,269. 1998
- 4,518 Nebraska children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Nebraska, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Nebraska does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Nebraska does require providers in family day care homes to have early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Nebraska earn an average annual income of $13,470. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY NEBRASKA CHILD A FAIR START

- 445,642 children live in Nebraska. In 1996, 54,601 (12.2 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Nebraska ranks 4th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Nebraska's welfare caseload dropped 16.5 percent from 38,592 to 32,228. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 47,383 children in Nebraska received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Nebraska dropped by 9.2 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Nebraska, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $364. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Nebraska, there were 33,078 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 216,701 Nebraska children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 33,262 Nebraska children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 37,866 Nebraska participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 6,465 Nebraska children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY NEBRASKA CHILD A SAFE START

- In Nebraska, in 1997, there were 26 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 13 suicides; 12 homicides; 1 accidents; and 0 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Nebraska has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Nebraska, in 1998, 4,219 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 24.6 percent decrease since 1990; 62.1 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Nebraska, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 14 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 40 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN NEBRASKA

- There are 14.5 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 24.2 percent of Science teachers, 13.1 percent of Math teachers, and 19.0 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Nebraska's high school completion rate is 91.2 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Nebraska spent $5,688 per pupil, which ranked 23rd in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

NEBRASKA'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

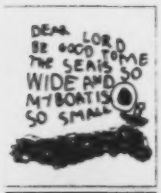
- Nebraska's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $293.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Nebraska in 2000 is $38.1 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $1.2 billion.
- As of June 2000, Nebraska had an estimated $3.0 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Nebraska, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $9.2 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN NEBRASKA

Moments for Nebraska Children

Every 2 hours a baby was born into poverty.
Every hour a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 4 hours a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 13 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 5 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 2 days a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 7 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 2 hours a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 4 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 6 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 22 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 22 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 15 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF NEVADA'S CHILDREN

NEVADA

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

NEVADA'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Nevada ranks 47th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Nevada ranks 47th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Nevada ranks 16th in infant mortality. 1997
- Nevada ranks 25th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Nevada ranks 45th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Nevada ranks 9th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Nevada ranks 47th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Nevada ranks 22nd in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Nevada ranks 37th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY NEVADA CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Nevada, 102,000 children have no health insurance (20.4 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Nevada ranks 47th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Nevada, Medicaid and Nevada ✓Check Up (the state CHIP program) cover children through 18 years old up to 200 percent of the poverty level ($28,300 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: YES MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Nevada had an estimated $18.5 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Nevada ranks 47th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (76.1 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Nevada ranks 25th in the percentage of low birthweight births (7.6 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Nevada ranks 16th in infant mortality (6.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Nevada ranks 45th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (73.1 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Nevada's teen birth rate is 67.7 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY NEVADA CHILD A HEAD START

- In Nevada, 63.2 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 79.6 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Nevada families with annual incomes below $32,100 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $36,375. 1999
- In Nevada, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,420 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $1,814. 1998
- 2,035 Nevada children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Nevada, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Nevada does require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children.
- Nevada does require providers in family day care homes to have early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Nevada earn an average annual income of $14,600. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY NEVADA CHILD A FAIR START

- 467,107 children live in Nevada. In 1996, 63,272 (14.0 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Nevada ranks 9th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Nevada's welfare caseload dropped 46.6 percent from 34,261 to 18,308. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 37,374 children in Nevada received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Nevada dropped by 27.7 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Nevada, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $348. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Nevada, there were 37,395 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 107,908 Nevada children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 32,174 Nevada children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 5,208 Nevada participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 6,442 Nevada children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY NEVADA CHILD A SAFE START

- In Nevada, in 1997, there were 34 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 13 suicides; 21 homicides; 0 accidents; and 0 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Nevada has a Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Nevada, in 1998, 8,014 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 4.0 percent increase since 1990; 46.5 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Nevada, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 35 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 50 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN NEVADA

- 87 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 79 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 19.1 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 13.2 percent of Science teachers, 19.5 percent of Math teachers, and 12.7 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Nevada's high school completion rate is 76.6 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Nevada spent $4,892 per pupil, which ranked 37th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

NEVADA'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

- Nevada's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $99.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Nevada in 2000 is $39.1 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $1.2 billion.
- As of June 2000, Nevada had an estimated $18.5 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Nevada, there are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999.

EVERY MOMENT IN NEVADA

Moments for Nevada Children

Every 2 hours a baby was born into poverty.
Every 55 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 2 hours a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 5 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 4 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 2 days a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 6 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 4 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 7 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 12 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 21 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 10 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE'S CHILDREN

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- New Hampshire ranks 14th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- New Hampshire ranks 1st in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- New Hampshire ranks 1st in infant mortality. 1997
- New Hampshire ranks 4th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- New Hampshire ranks 8th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- New Hampshire ranks 1st in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- New Hampshire ranks 48th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- New Hampshire ranks 4th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- New Hampshire ranks 21st in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY NEW HAMPSHIRE CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In New Hampshire, 32,000 children have no health insurance (10.1 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- New Hampshire ranks 14th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In New Hampshire, the combination Medication expansion program and the Healthy Kids program (the state CHIP program) cover children through 19 years old up to 300 percent of the poverty level ($42,450 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: YES
- As of June 2000, New Hampshire had an estimated $8.5 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- New Hampshire ranks 1st in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (89.6 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- New Hampshire ranks 4th in the percentage of low birthweight births (5.8 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- New Hampshire ranks 1st in infant mortality (4.3 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- New Hampshire ranks 8th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (84.5 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- New Hampshire's teen birth rate is 28.6 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY NEW HAMPSHIRE CHILD A HEAD START

- In New Hampshire, 66.9 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 83.0 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only New Hampshire families with annual incomes below $25,935 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $40,339. 1999
- In New Hampshire, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $5,876 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $4,644. 1998
- 1,425 New Hampshire children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In New Hampshire, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- New Hampshire does require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children.
- New Hampshire does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in New Hampshire earn an average annual income of $15,310. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY NEW HAMPSHIRE CHILD A FAIR START

- 298,610 children live in New Hampshire. In 1996, 22,720 (7.5 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- New Hampshire ranks 1st in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, New Hampshire's welfare caseload dropped 32.8 percent from 22,937 to 15,416. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 20,897 children in New Hampshire received food stamps. Food stamp participation in New Hampshire dropped by 21.2 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In New Hampshire, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $550. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In New Hampshire, there were 18,100 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 100,816 New Hampshire children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 15,695 New Hampshire children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 6,839 New Hampshire participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 2,028 New Hampshire children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY NEW HAMPSHIRE CHILD A SAFE START

- In New Hampshire, in 1997, there were 2 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1 suicides; 1 homicides; 0 accidents; and 0 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- New Hampshire has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In New Hampshire, in 1998, 1,159 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 9.8 percent increase since 1990; 52.9 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In New Hampshire, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 4 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 12 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

- 67 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 62 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 15.6 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 13.0 percent of Science teachers, 18.0 percent of Math teachers, and 14.9 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- New Hampshire's high school completion rate is 90.6 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, New Hampshire spent $5,740 per pupil, which ranked 21st in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

- New Hampshire had no state budget balance for FY 1999.
- The available tobacco settlement money in New Hampshire in 2000 is $42.7 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $1.3 billion.
- As of June 2000, New Hampshire had an estimated $8.5 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In New Hampshire, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $6.0 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Moments for New Hampshire Children

Every 6 hours a baby was born into poverty.
Every 3 hours a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 8 hours a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every day a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 11 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 6 days a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 6 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 8 hours a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 12 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 18 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 91 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 40 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 54 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm

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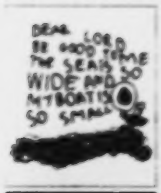

STATE OF NEW JERSEY'S CHILDREN

NEW JERSEY

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

NEW JERSEY'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- New Jersey ranks 37th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- New Jersey ranks 36th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- New Jersey ranks 14th in infant mortality. 1997
- New Jersey ranks 35th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- New Jersey ranks 22nd in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- New Jersey ranks 7th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- New Jersey ranks 49th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- New Jersey ranks 14th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- New Jersey ranks 1st in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY NEW JERSEY CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In New Jersey, 343,000 children have no health insurance (16.1 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- New Jersey ranks 37th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In New Jersey, The combination Medicaid expansion program and NJ KidCare (the state CHIP program) cover children through 19 years old up to 350 percent of the poverty level ($49,525 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: YES MEDICAID: YES
- As of June 2000, New Jersey had an estimated $2.0 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- New Jersey ranks 36th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (81.3 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- New Jersey ranks 35th in the percentage of low birthweight births (7.9 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- New Jersey ranks 14th in infant mortality (6.3 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- New Jersey ranks 22nd in child immunizations for two-year-olds (80.8 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- New Jersey's teen birth rate is 35.0 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY NEW JERSEY CHILD A HEAD START

- In New Jersey, 55.9 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75.2 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only New Jersey families with annual incomes below $27,760 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $46,828. 1999
- In New Jersey, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,628 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $4,269. 1998
- 14,443 New Jersey children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In New Jersey, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- New Jersey does require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children.
- Child care workers in New Jersey earn an average annual income of $16,780. 1998

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ENSURING EVERY NEW JERSEY CHILD A FAIR START

- 1,990,439 children live in New Jersey. In 1996, 278,908 (13.7 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- New Jersey ranks 7th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, New Jersey's welfare caseload dropped 42.1 percent from 275,637 to 159,721. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 217,987 children in New Jersey received food stamps. Food stamp participation in New Jersey dropped by 22.7 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In New Jersey, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $424. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In New Jersey, there were 129,490 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 568,652 New Jersey children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 84,634 New Jersey children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 47,973 New Jersey participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 61,124 New Jersey children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY NEW JERSEY CHILD A SAFE START

- In New Jersey, in 1997, there were 53 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 7 suicides; 43 homicides; 3 accidents; and 0 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- New Jersey has a Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has a Trigger Lock Law.
- In New Jersey, in 1998, 9,851 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 49.6 percent decrease since 1990; 66.6 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In New Jersey, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 37 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 88 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN NEW JERSEY

- 21.5 percent of Science teachers, 25.6 percent of Math teachers, and 11.7 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- New Jersey's high school completion rate is 87.0 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, New Jersey spent $9,361 per pupil, which ranked 1st in the country for total expenditures per pupil. 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

NEW JERSEY'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

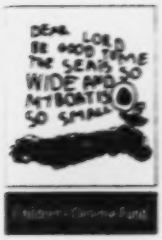
- New Jersey's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $1.1 billion.
- The available tobacco settlement money in New Jersey in 2000 is $247.9 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $7.6 billion.
- As of June 2000, New Jersey had an estimated $2.0 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In New Jersey, there are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999.

EVERY MOMENT IN NEW JERSEY

Moments for New Jersey Children

Every 32 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 17 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 59 minutes a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 2 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 59 minutes a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 12 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 59 seconds a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 48 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 2 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 3 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 4 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 12 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 6 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



STATE OF NEW MEXICO'S CHILDREN

NEW MEXICO

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

NEW MEXICO'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- New Mexico ranks 40th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- New Mexico ranks 50th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- New Mexico ranks 10th in infant mortality. 1997
- New Mexico ranks 32nd in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- New Mexico ranks 46th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- New Mexico ranks 47th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- New Mexico ranks 24th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- New Mexico ranks 29th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- New Mexico ranks 43rd in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY NEW MEXICO CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In New Mexico, 94,000 children have no health insurance (17.0 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- New Mexico ranks 40th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In New Mexico, the Medicaid expansion program Mexikids covers children through age 18 up to 235 percent of the poverty level ($33,253 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: MEDICAID: YES
- Presumptive Eligibility: MEDICAID: YES
- As of June 2000, New Mexico had an estimated $57.7 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- New Mexico ranks 50th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (70.2 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- New Mexico ranks 32nd in the percentage of low birthweight births (7.8 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- New Mexico ranks 10th in infant mortality (6.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- New Mexico ranks 46th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (73.0 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- New Mexico's teen birth rate is 68.4 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY NEW MEXICO CHILD A HEAD START

- In New Mexico, 55.9 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 70.8 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only New Mexico families with annual incomes below $28,584 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $27,234. 1999
- In New Mexico, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,190 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $2,016. 1998
- 7,108 New Mexico children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In New Mexico, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- New Mexico does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- New Mexico does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in New Mexico earn an average annual income of $13,480. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY NEW MEXICO CHILD A FAIR START

- 504,210 children live in New Mexico. In 1996, 150,032 (29.2 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- New Mexico ranks 47th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, New Mexico's welfare caseload dropped 21.8 percent from 99,661 to 77,896. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 95,344 children in New Mexico received food stamps. Food stamp participation in New Mexico dropped by 23.7 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In New Mexico, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $389. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In New Mexico, there were 56,494 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 193,511 New Mexico children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 76,025 New Mexico children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 41,584 New Mexico participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 47,115 New Mexico children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY NEW MEXICO CHILD A SAFE START

- In New Mexico, in 1997, there were 40 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 14 suicides; 22 homicides; 3 accidents; and 1 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- New Mexico has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In New Mexico, in 1998, 4,241 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 3.2 percent decrease since 1990; 55.0 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In New Mexico, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 62 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 81 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN NEW MEXICO

- 60 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 78 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 16.7 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 16.6 percent of Science teachers, 18.6 percent of Math teachers, and 12.0 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- New Mexico's high school completion rate is 82.7 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, New Mexico spent $4,604 per pupil, which ranked 43rd in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

NEW MEXICO'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

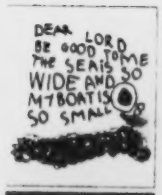
- New Mexico's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $189.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in New Mexico in 2000 is $38.2 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $1.2 billion.
- As of June 2000, New Mexico had an estimated $57.7 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In New Mexico, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $56.9 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN NEW MEXICO

Moments for New Mexico Children

Every 56 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 45 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 2 hours a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 5 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 4 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 2 days a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 5 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 26 minutes a public school student was corporally punished in school.
Every hour a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 3 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 4 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 10 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 13 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 9 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



STATE OF NEW YORK'S CHILDREN

NEW YORK

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

NEW YORK'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- New York ranks 33rd in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- New York ranks 39th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- New York ranks 19th in infant mortality. 1997
- New York ranks 32nd in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- New York ranks 20th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- New York ranks 43rd in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- New York ranks 34th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- New York ranks 39th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- New York ranks 3rd in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY NEW YORK CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In New York, 729,000 children have no health insurance (15.0 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- New York ranks 33rd in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In New York, the combination Medicaid expansion and Child Health Plus (the state CHIP program) cover children through 18 years old up to 250 percent of the poverty level ($35,375 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: YES MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: YES MEDICAID: YES
- As of June 2000, it is estimated that New York had no unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- New York ranks 39th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (80.6 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- New York ranks 32nd in the percentage of low birthweight births (7.8 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- New York ranks 19th in infant mortality (6.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- New York ranks 20th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (81.0 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- New York's teen birth rate is 38.8 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY NEW YORK CHILD A HEAD START

- In New York, 52.5 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 71.9 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only New York families with annual incomes below $26,964 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $37,698. 1999
- In New York, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $6,708 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $3,797. 1998
- 45,040 New York children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In New York, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- New York does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- New York does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in New York earn an average annual income of $16,890. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY NEW YORK CHILD A FAIR START

- 4,502,611 children live in New York. In 1996, 1,164,818 (25.4 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- New York ranks 43rd in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, New York's welfare caseload dropped 30.5 percent from 1,143,962 to 795,030. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 815,697 children in New York received food stamps. Food stamp participation in New York dropped by 15.4 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In New York, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $703. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In New York, there were 476,563 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 1,774,030 New York children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 461,660 New York children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 243,052 New York participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 410,737 New York children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY NEW YORK CHILD A SAFE START

- In New York, in 1997, there were 146 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 33 suicides; 107 homicides; 4 accidents; and 2 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- New York has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In New York, in 1998, 83,537 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 44.2 percent increase since 1990; 11.9 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In New York, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 41 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 87 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN NEW YORK

- 80 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 15.4 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 13.5 percent of Science teachers, 10.9 percent of Math teachers, and 10.4 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- New York's high school completion rate is 89.5 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, New York spent $8,361 per pupil, which ranked 3rd in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

NEW YORK'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

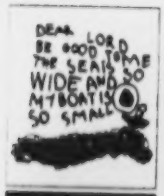
- New York's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $892.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in New York in 2000 is $818.3 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $25.0 billion.
- As of June 2000, it is estimated that New York had no unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In New York, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $752.1 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN NEW YORK

Moments for New York Children

Every 8 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 6 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 23 minutes a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 45 minutes a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 26 minutes a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 5 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 39 seconds a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 7 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 17 hours a child or youth dies by accident.
Every day a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every day a child or youth was murdered.
Every 4 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every day a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA'S CHILDREN

NORTH CAROLINA

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

NORTH CAROLINA'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- North Carolina ranks 38th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- North Carolina ranks 19th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- North Carolina ranks 45th in infant mortality. 1997
- North Carolina ranks 41st in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- North Carolina ranks 15th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- North Carolina ranks 30th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- North Carolina ranks 16th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- North Carolina ranks 35th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- North Carolina ranks 39th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY NORTH CAROLINA CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In North Carolina, 345,000 children have no health insurance (16.5 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- North Carolina ranks 38th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In North Carolina, Medicaid and the NC Health Choice for Children program the state CHIP program) cover children through 18 years old up to 200 percent of the poverty level ($28,300 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: YES MEDICAID: YES
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, it is estimated that North Carolina had no unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- North Carolina ranks 19th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (83.9 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- North Carolina ranks 41st in the percentage of low birthweight births (8.8 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- North Carolina ranks 45th in infant mortality (9.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- North Carolina ranks 15th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (81.8 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- North Carolina's teen birth rate is 61.3 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY NORTH CAROLINA CHILD A HEAD START

- In North Carolina, 66.8 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 80.3 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only North Carolina families with annual incomes below $32,628 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $35,180. 1999
- In North Carolina, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $5,068 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $1,841. 1998
- 17,394 North Carolina children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In North Carolina, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- North Carolina does require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children.
- North Carolina does require providers in family day care homes to have early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in North Carolina earn an average annual income of $14,070. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY NORTH CAROLINA CHILD A FAIR START

- 1,919,774 children live in North Carolina. In 1996, 354,943 (18.7 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- North Carolina ranks 30th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, North Carolina's welfare caseload dropped 53.5 percent from 267,326 to 124,432. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 264,079 children in North Carolina received food stamps. Food stamp participation in North Carolina dropped by 13.2 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In North Carolina, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $272. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In North Carolina, there were 196,349 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 815,665 North Carolina children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 261,223 North Carolina children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 109,296 North Carolina participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 43,299 North Carolina children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY NORTH CAROLINA CHILD A SAFE START

- In North Carolina, in 1997, there were 92 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 37 suicides; 45 homicides; 9 accidents; and 1 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- North Carolina has a Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In North Carolina, in 1998, 37,357 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 50.1 percent increase since 1990; 89.8 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In North Carolina, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 33 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 68 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

- 81 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 72 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 16.1 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 29.3 percent of Science teachers, 20.8 percent of Math teachers, and 13.7 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- North Carolina's high school completion rate is 87.1 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, North Carolina spent $4,719 per pupil, which ranked 39th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

NORTH CAROLINA'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

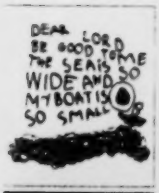
- North Carolina's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $296.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in North Carolina in 2000 is $149.5 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $4.6 billion.
- As of June 2000, it is estimated that North Carolina had no unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In North Carolina, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $3.4 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA

Moments for North Carolina Children

Every 23 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 15 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 34 minutes a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 3 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 56 minutes a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 9 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 39 seconds a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 8 minutes a public school student was corporally punished in school.
Every 16 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 21 hours a child or youth dies by accident.
Every day a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 3 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 5 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 3 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA'S CHILDREN

NORTH DAKOTA

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

NORTH DAKOTA'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- North Dakota ranks 21st in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- North Dakota ranks 15th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- North Dakota ranks 12th in infant mortality. 1997
- North Dakota ranks 8th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- North Dakota ranks 24th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- North Dakota ranks 17th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- North Dakota ranks 30th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- North Dakota ranks 19th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- North Dakota ranks 41st in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY NORTH DAKOTA CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In North Dakota, 21,000 children have no health insurance (12.0 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- North Dakota ranks 21st in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In North Dakota, the combination Medicaid expansion program and Healthy Steps (the state CHIP program) cover children through 18 years old up to 140 percent of the poverty level ($19,810 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: YES MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, North Dakota had an estimated $2.9 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- North Dakota ranks 15th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (84.8 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- North Dakota ranks 8th in the percentage of low birthweight births (6.2 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- North Dakota ranks 12th in infant mortality (6.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- North Dakota ranks 24th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (80.4 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- North Dakota's teen birth rate is 30.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY NORTH DAKOTA CHILD A HEAD START

- In North Dakota, 69.1 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 79.4 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only North Dakota families with annual incomes below $29,340 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $32,473. 1999
- In North Dakota, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,193 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $2,381. 1998
- 2,002 North Dakota children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In North Dakota, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- North Dakota does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- North Dakota does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in North Dakota earn an average annual income of $13,010. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY NORTH DAKOTA CHILD A FAIR START

- 162,611 children live in North Dakota. In 1996, 25,580 (15.3 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- North Dakota ranks 17th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, North Dakota's welfare caseload dropped 37.4 percent from 13,146 to 8,227. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 16,183 children in North Dakota received food stamps. Food stamp participation in North Dakota dropped by 5.5 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In North Dakota, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $490. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In North Dakota, there were 14,931 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 81,317 North Dakota children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 11,462 North Dakota children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 17,406 North Dakota participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 1,797 North Dakota children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY NORTH DAKOTA CHILD A SAFE START

- In North Dakota, in 1997, there were 8 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 8 suicides; 0 homicides; 0 accidents; and 0 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- North Dakota has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In North Dakota, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 11 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is -- percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN NORTH DAKOTA

- There are 15.2 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 11.3 percent of Science teachers, 8.3 percent of Math teachers, and 12.9 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- North Dakota's high school completion rate is 92.3 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, North Dakota spent $4,677 per pupil, which ranked 41st in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

NORTH DAKOTA'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

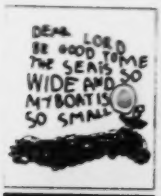
- North Dakota's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $79.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in North Dakota in 2000 is $23.5 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $717.1 million.
- As of June 2000, North Dakota had an estimated $2.9 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In North Dakota, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $8.3 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN NORTH DAKOTA

Moments for North Dakota Children

Every 5 hours a baby was born into poverty.
Every 4 hours a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 12 hours a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 2 days a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 17 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 7 days a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 22 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 11 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 19 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 203 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 30 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 37 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF OHIO'S CHILDREN

OHIO

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

OHIO'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Ohio ranks 13th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Ohio ranks 13th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Ohio ranks 35th in infant mortality. 1997
- Ohio ranks 27th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Ohio ranks 33rd in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Ohio ranks 21st in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Ohio ranks 10th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Ohio ranks 9th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Ohio ranks 20th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY OHIO CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Ohio, 307,000 children have no health insurance (10.0 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Ohio ranks 13th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Ohio, the Medicaid expansion program Healthy Start covers children through 18 years old up to 200 percent of the poverty level ($28,300 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Ohio had an estimated $15.0 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Ohio ranks 13th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (85.1 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Ohio ranks 27th in the percentage of low birthweight births (7.7 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Ohio ranks 35th in infant mortality (7.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Ohio ranks 33rd in child immunizations for two-year-olds (78.1 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Ohio's teen birth rate is 49.8 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY OHIO CHILD A HEAD START

- In Ohio, 57.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 72.9 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Ohio families with annual incomes below $25,680 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $37,010. 1999
- In Ohio, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,940 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $3,834. 1998
- 36,454 Ohio children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Ohio, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Ohio does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Child care workers in Ohio earn an average annual income of $14,540. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY OHIO CHILD A FAIR START

- 2,844,005 children live in Ohio. In 1996, 479,761 (16.5 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Ohio ranks 21st in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Ohio's welfare caseload dropped 52.9 percent from 549,312 to 258,773. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 336,209 children in Ohio received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Ohio dropped by 31.2 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Ohio, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $362. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Ohio, there were 245,667 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 985,887 Ohio children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 179,221 Ohio children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 85,062 Ohio participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 41,181 Ohio children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY OHIO CHILD A SAFE START

- In Ohio, in 1997, there were 95 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 36 suicides; 49 homicides; 8 accidents; and 2 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Ohio has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Ohio, in 1998, 33,552 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 32.1 percent decrease since 1990; 55.2 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Ohio, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 18 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 49 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN OHIO

- There are 17.0 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 22.2 percent of Science teachers, 24.0 percent of Math teachers, and 16.1 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Ohio's high school completion rate is 88.5 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Ohio spent $5,669 per pupil, which ranked 20th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

OHIO'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

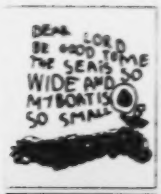
- Ohio's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $222.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Ohio in 2000 is $323.0 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $9.9 billion.
- As of June 2000, Ohio had an estimated $15.0 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Ohio, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $150.0 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN OHIO

Moments for Ohio Children

Every 18 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 10 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 26 minutes a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every hour a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 45 minutes a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 7 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 27 seconds a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 48 minutes a public school student was corporally punished in school.
Every 19 hours a child or youth dies by accident.
Every day a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 3 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 5 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 3 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Oklahoma ranks 43rd in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Oklahoma ranks 45th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Oklahoma ranks 30th in infant mortality. 1997
- Oklahoma ranks 21st in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Oklahoma ranks 47th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Oklahoma ranks 40th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Oklahoma ranks 2nd in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Oklahoma ranks 40th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Oklahoma ranks 40th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY OKLAHOMA CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Oklahoma, 179,000 children have no health insurance (18.5 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Oklahoma ranks 43rd in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Oklahoma, the Medicaid expansion program SoonerCare covers children through 18 years old up to 185 percent of the poverty level ($26,178 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Oklahoma had an estimated $37.1 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Oklahoma ranks 45th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (78.5 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Oklahoma ranks 21st in the percentage of low birthweight births (7.3 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Oklahoma ranks 30th in infant mortality (7.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Oklahoma ranks 47th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (72.9 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Oklahoma's teen birth rate is 64.3 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY OKLAHOMA CHILD A HEAD START

- In Oklahoma, 59.0 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 74.4 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Oklahoma families with annual incomes below $24,672 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $30,801. 1999
- In Oklahoma, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,056 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $1,936. 1998
- 12,217 Oklahoma children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Oklahoma, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Oklahoma does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Oklahoma does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Oklahoma earn an average annual income of $13,660. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY OKLAHOMA CHILD A FAIR START

- 879,367 children live in Oklahoma. In 1996, 222,488 (24.9 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Oklahoma ranks 40th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Oklahoma's welfare caseload dropped 47.1 percent from 96,201 to 50,910. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 140,944 children in Oklahoma received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Oklahoma dropped by 13.7 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Oklahoma, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $292. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Oklahoma, there were 108,464 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 370,346 Oklahoma children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 137,636 Oklahoma children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 41,443 Oklahoma participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 13,547 Oklahoma children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY OKLAHOMA CHILD A SAFE START

- In Oklahoma, in 1997, there were 82 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 29 suicides; 48 homicides; 3 accidents; and 2 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Oklahoma has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Oklahoma, in 1998, 16,584 children were victims of abuse and neglect; 63.8 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Oklahoma, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 26 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 49 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN OKLAHOMA

- 51 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 70 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 15.7 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 30.8 percent of Science teachers, 12.1 percent of Math teachers, and 15.7 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Oklahoma's high school completion rate is 87.4 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Oklahoma spent $4,549 per pupil, which ranked 40th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

OKLAHOMA'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

- Oklahoma's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $234.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Oklahoma in 2000 is $66.4 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $2.0 billion.
- As of June 2000, Oklahoma had an estimated $37.1 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Oklahoma, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $61.4 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN OKLAHOMA

Moments for Oklahoma Children

Every 37 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 34 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every hour a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 4 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 3 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every day a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 2 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 4 minutes a public school student was corporally punished in school.
Every 38 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 2 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 2 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 6 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 9 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 5 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®

Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF OREGON'S CHILDREN

OREGON

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

OREGON'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Oregon ranks 27th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Oregon ranks 38th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Oregon ranks 5th in infant mortality. 1997
- Oregon ranks 1st in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Oregon ranks 50th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Oregon ranks 26th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Oregon ranks 18th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Oregon ranks 41st in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Oregon ranks 22nd in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY OREGON CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Oregon, 121,000 children have no health insurance (13.4 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Oregon ranks 27th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Oregon, Medicaid and the Oregon Children's Health Insurance Program (the state CHIP program) cover children through 18 years old up to 170 percent of the poverty level ($24,055 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Oregon had an estimated $18.2 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Oregon ranks 38th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (81.1 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Oregon ranks 1st in the percentage of low birthweight births (5.5 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Oregon ranks 5th in infant mortality (5.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Oregon ranks 50th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (72.3 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Oregon's teen birth rate is 46.9 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY OREGON CHILD A HEAD START

- In Oregon, 59.1 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 76.9 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Oregon families with annual incomes below $25,056 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $33,019. 1999
- In Oregon, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,723 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $3,407. 1998
- 5,480 Oregon children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Oregon, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Oregon does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Oregon does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Oregon earn an average annual income of $14,940. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY OREGON CHILD A FAIR START

- 825,170 children live in Oregon. In 1996, 143,821 (17.3 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Oregon ranks 26th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Oregon's welfare caseload dropped 43.2 percent from 78,419 to 44,565. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 101,037 children in Oregon received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Oregon dropped by 22.6 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Oregon, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $460. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Oregon, there were 92,896 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 264,579 Oregon children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 89,621 Oregon children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 34,739 Oregon participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 15,573 Oregon children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY OREGON CHILD A SAFE START

- In Oregon, in 1997, there were 38 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 19 suicides; 13 homicides; 3 accidents; and 3 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Oregon has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Oregon, in 1998, 10,147 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 24.9 percent increase since 1990; 21.3 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Oregon, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 16 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 29 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN OREGON

- 84 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 72 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 20.1 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 9.3 percent of Science teachers, 40.6 percent of Math teachers, and 37.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Oregon's high school completion rate is 79.3 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Oregon spent $5,790 per pupil, which ranked 22nd in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

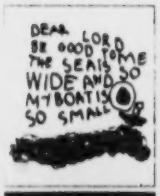
OREGON'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

- Oregon's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $326.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Oregon in 2000 is $73.6 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $2.2 billion.
- As of June 2000, Oregon had an estimated $18.2 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Oregon, there are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999.

EVERY MOMENT IN OREGON

Moments for Oregon Children

Every 55 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 42 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 2 hours a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 6 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 4 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every day a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 2 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 54 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 2 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 3 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 13 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 10 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 8 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA'S CHILDREN

PENNSYLVANIA

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

PENNSYLVANIA'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Pennsylvania ranks 5th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Pennsylvania ranks 22nd in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Pennsylvania ranks 32nd in infant mortality. 1997
- Pennsylvania ranks 25th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Pennsylvania ranks 4th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Pennsylvania ranks 23rd in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Pennsylvania ranks 20th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Pennsylvania ranks 9th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Pennsylvania ranks 9th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY PENNSYLVANIA CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Pennsylvania, 255,000 children have no health insurance (8.3 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Pennsylvania ranks 5th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Pennsylvania, Medicaid and the Pennsylvania Children's Health Insurance Program (the state CHIP program) cover children through 18 years old up to 235 percent of the poverty level ($33,253 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: YES MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Pennsylvania had an estimated $395,394 unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Pennsylvania ranks 22nd in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (83.8 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Pennsylvania ranks 25th in the percentage of low birthweight births (7.6 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Pennsylvania ranks 32nd in infant mortality (7.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Pennsylvania ranks 4th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (86.0 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Pennsylvania's teen birth rate is 37.3 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY PENNSYLVANIA CHILD A HEAD START

- In Pennsylvania, 56.4 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 73.3 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Pennsylvania families with annual incomes below $25,678 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $38,423. 1999
- In Pennsylvania, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $5,465 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $4,994. 1998
- 28,973 Pennsylvania children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Pennsylvania, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Pennsylvania does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Pennsylvania does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Pennsylvania earn an average annual income of $14,910. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY PENNSYLVANIA CHILD A FAIR START

- 2,859,828 children live in Pennsylvania. In 1996, 490,695 (16.7 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Pennsylvania ranks 23rd in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Pennsylvania's welfare caseload dropped 42.7 percent from 531,059 to 304,451. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 420,440 children in Pennsylvania received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Pennsylvania dropped by 18.0 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Pennsylvania, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $421. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Pennsylvania, there were 235,774 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 1,004,194 Pennsylvania children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 190,098 Pennsylvania children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 68,273 Pennsylvania participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 105,580 Pennsylvania children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY PENNSYLVANIA CHILD A SAFE START

- In Pennsylvania, in 1997, there were 167 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 49 suicides; 108 homicides; 9 accidents; and 1 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Pennsylvania has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Pennsylvania, in 1998, 5,392 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 32.2 percent decrease since 1990; 6.4 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Pennsylvania, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 18 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 63 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA

- There are 17.0 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 12.4 percent of Science teachers, 1.5 percent of Math teachers, and 24.6 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Pennsylvania's high school completion rate is 88.3 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Pennsylvania spent $6,922 per pupil, which ranked 9th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Leave No Child Behind®

PENNSYLVANIA'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

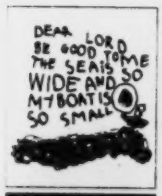
- Pennsylvania's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $448.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Pennsylvania in 2000 is $368.5 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $11.3 billion.
- As of June 2000, Pennsylvania had an estimated $395,394 unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Pennsylvania, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $174.6 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA

Moments for Pennsylvania Children

Every 19 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 11 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 35 minutes a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every hour a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 48 minutes a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 8 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 35 seconds a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 6 hours a public school student was corporally punished in school.
Every 2 hours a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 19 hours a child or youth dies by accident.
Every day a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 2 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 4 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 2 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND'S CHILDREN

RHODE ISLAND

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

RHODE ISLAND'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Rhode Island ranks 4th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Rhode Island ranks 2nd in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Rhode Island ranks 22nd in infant mortality. 1997
- Rhode Island ranks 24th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Rhode Island ranks 3rd in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Rhode Island ranks 27th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Rhode Island ranks 45th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Rhode Island ranks 45th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Rhode Island ranks 6th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY RHODE ISLAND CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Rhode Island, 19,000 children have no health insurance (7.5 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Rhode Island ranks 4th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Rhode Island, the Medicaid expansion program, Rite Care, covers children through 19 years old up to 250 percent of the poverty level ($35,375 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Rhode Island had an estimated $4.6 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Rhode Island ranks 2nd in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (89.5 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Rhode Island ranks 24th in the percentage of low birthweight births (7.4 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Rhode Island ranks 22nd in infant mortality (7.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Rhode Island ranks 3rd in child immunizations for two-year-olds (87.4 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Rhode Island's teen birth rate is 42.7 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY RHODE ISLAND CHILD A HEAD START

- In Rhode Island, 59.2 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 78.8 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Rhode Island families with annual incomes below $27,300 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $38,532. 1999
- In Rhode Island, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,420 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $3,907. 1998
- 2,817 Rhode Island children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Rhode Island, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Rhode Island does require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children.
- Rhode Island does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Rhode Island earn an average annual income of $15,320. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY RHODE ISLAND CHILD A FAIR START

- 237,917 children live in Rhode Island. In 1996, 43,374 (17.8 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Rhode Island ranks 27th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Rhode Island's welfare caseload dropped 11.8 percent from 56,560 to 49,897. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 41,638 children in Rhode Island received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Rhode Island dropped by 13.1 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Rhode Island, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $554. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Rhode Island, there were 22,035 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 60,708 Rhode Island children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 9,806 Rhode Island children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 9,100 Rhode Island participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 11,123 Rhode Island children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY RHODE ISLAND CHILD A SAFE START

- In Rhode Island, in 1997, there were 4 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 2 suicides; 2 homicides; 0 accidents; and 0 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Rhode Island has a Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Rhode Island, in 1998, 3,448 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 36.1 percent decrease since 1990; 67.5 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Rhode Island, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 18 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 63 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN RHODE ISLAND

- 74 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 68 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 14.2 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 11.0 percent of Science teachers, 10.4 percent of Math teachers, and 0.0 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Rhode Island's high school completion rate is 86.0 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Rhode Island spent $7,304 per pupil, which ranked 6th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

RHODE ISLAND'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

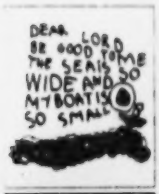
- Rhode Island's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $104.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Rhode Island in 2000 is $46.1 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $1.4 billion.
- As of June 2000, Rhode Island had an estimated $4.6 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Rhode Island, there are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999.

EVERY MOMENT IN RHODE ISLAND

Moments for Rhode Island Children

Every 4 hours a baby was born into poverty.
Every 2 hours a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 7 hours a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 2 days a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 10 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 4 days a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 6 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 3 hours a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 17 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 29 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 43 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 96 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 57 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm

Leave No Child Behind®



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA'S CHILDREN

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

SOUTH CAROLINA'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- South Carolina ranks 42nd in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- South Carolina ranks 40th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- South Carolina ranks 48th in infant mortality. 1997
- South Carolina ranks 47th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- South Carolina ranks 23rd in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- South Carolina ranks 38th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- South Carolina ranks 22nd in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- South Carolina ranks 12th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- South Carolina ranks 38th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY SOUTH CAROLINA CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In South Carolina, 193,000 children have no health insurance (18.2 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- South Carolina ranks 42nd in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In South Carolina, the Medicaid expansion program, Partners for Healthy Children, covers children through 18 years old up to 150 percent of the poverty level ($21,225 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: MEDICAID: YES
- Presumptive Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, it is estimated that South Carolina had no unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- South Carolina ranks 40th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (80.5 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- South Carolina ranks 47th in the percentage of low birthweight births (9.2 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- South Carolina ranks 48th in infant mortality (9.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- South Carolina ranks 23rd in child immunizations for two-year-olds (80.6 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- South Carolina's teen birth rate is 61.4 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY SOUTH CAROLINA CHILD A HEAD START

- In South Carolina, 66.5 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 78.0 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only South Carolina families with annual incomes below $17,062 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $33,539. 1999
- In South Carolina, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $3,380 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $3,206. 1998
- 11,207 South Carolina children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In South Carolina, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- South Carolina does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- South Carolina does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in South Carolina earn an average annual income of $13,100. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY SOUTH CAROLINA CHILD A FAIR START

- 959,296 children live in South Carolina. In 1996, 225,898 (23.4 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- South Carolina ranks 38th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, South Carolina's welfare caseload dropped 64.7 percent from 114,273 to 40,293. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 175,631 children in South Carolina received food stamps. Food stamp participation in South Carolina dropped by 7.6 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In South Carolina, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $201. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In South Carolina, there were 110,769 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 473,126 South Carolina children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 167,665 South Carolina children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 33,105 South Carolina participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 67,093 South Carolina children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY SOUTH CAROLINA CHILD A SAFE START

- In South Carolina, in 1997, there were 54 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 16 suicides; 32 homicides; 5 accidents; and 1 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- South Carolina has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In South Carolina, in 1998, 8,432 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 12.5 percent decrease since 1990; 40.1 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In South Carolina, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 40 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 69 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

- 75 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 78 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 15.7 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 23.2 percent of Science teachers, 28.7 percent of Math teachers, and 23.1 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- South Carolina's high school completion rate is 89.2 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, South Carolina spent $4,779 per pupil, which ranked 38th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

SOUTH CAROLINA'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

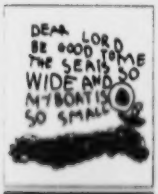
- South Carolina's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $723.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in South Carolina in 2000 is $75.4 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $2.3 billion.
- As of June 2000, it is estimated that South Carolina had no unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In South Carolina, there are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999.

EVERY MOMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Moments for South Carolina Children

Every 38 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 26 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every hour a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 4 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 2 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 17 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 50 seconds a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 11 minutes a public school student was corporally punished in school.
Every hour a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every day a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 2 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 7 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 12 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 5 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA'S CHILDREN

SOUTH DAKOTA

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

SOUTH DAKOTA'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- South Dakota ranks 10th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- South Dakota ranks 33rd in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- South Dakota ranks 34th in infant mortality. 1997
- South Dakota ranks 1st in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- South Dakota ranks 17th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- South Dakota ranks 30th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- South Dakota ranks 38th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- South Dakota ranks 8th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- South Dakota ranks 49th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY SOUTH DAKOTA CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In South Dakota, 20,000 children have no health insurance (9.1 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- South Dakota ranks 10th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In South Dakota, the Medicaid expansion program, the South Dakota Child Health Insurance Program, covers children through 18 years old up to 140 percent of the poverty level ($19,810 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, South Dakota had an estimated $3.2 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- South Dakota ranks 33rd in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (82.1 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- South Dakota ranks 1st in the percentage of low birthweight births (5.5 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- South Dakota ranks 34th in infant mortality (7.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- South Dakota ranks 17th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (81.7 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- South Dakota's teen birth rate is 39.7 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY SOUTH DAKOTA CHILD A HEAD START

- In South Dakota, 71.3 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 81.8 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only South Dakota families with annual incomes below $20,004 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up t.. $32,161. 1999
- In South Dakota, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $3,900 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $2,727. 1998
- 2,485 South Dakota children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In South Dakota, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- South Dakota does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Child care workers in South Dakota earn an average annual income of $13,880. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY SOUTH DAKOTA CHILD A FAIR START

- 200,937 children live in South Dakota. In 1996, 37,452 (18.7 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- South Dakota ranks 30th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, South Dakota's welfare caseload dropped 52 percent from 15,896 to 7,625. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 24,592 children in South Dakota received food stamps. Food stamp participation in South Dakota increased by 0.6 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In South Dakota, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $430. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In South Dakota, there were 20,454 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 103,097 South Dakota children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 15,471 South Dakota children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 10,679 South Dakota participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 4,694 South Dakota children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY SOUTH DAKOTA CHILD A SAFE START

- In South Dakota, in 1997, there were 12 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 7 suicides; 0 homicides; 5 accidents; and 0 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- South Dakota has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In South Dakota, in 1998, 2,647 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 35.9 percent decrease since 1990; 63.3 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In South Dakota, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 17 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 43 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN SOUTH DAKOTA

- There are 14.9 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 25.3 percent of Science teachers, 16.4 percent of Math teachers, and 29.2 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- South Dakota's high school completion rate is 88.2 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, South Dakota spent $4,220 per pupil, which ranked 49th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

SOUTH DAKOTA'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

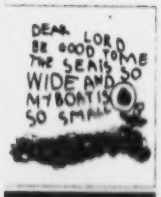
- South Dakota had no state budget balance for FY 1999.
- The available tobacco settlement money in South Dakota in 2000 is $22.4 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $683.7 million.
- As of June 2000, South Dakota had an estimated $3.2 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In South Dakota, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $11.9 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Moments for South Dakota Children

Every 4 hours a baby was born into poverty.
Every 3 hours a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 7 hours a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every day a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 16 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 5 days a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 20 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 4 hours a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 6 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 10 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 63 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 26 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 28 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



STATE OF TENNESSEE'S CHILDREN

TENNESSEE

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

TENNESSEE'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Tennessee ranks 27th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Tennessee ranks 23rd in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Tennessee ranks 41st in infant mortality. 1997
- Tennessee ranks 41st in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Tennessee ranks 34th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Tennessee ranks 35th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Tennessee ranks 13th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Tennessee ranks 50th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Tennessee ranks 45th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY TENNESSEE CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Tennessee, 196,000 children have no health insurance (13.4 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Tennessee ranks 27th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Tennessee, the Medicaid expansion program, TennCare, covers children through 18 years old up to 200 percent of the poverty level ($28,300 per year for a family of three), and with cost-sharing, assists in covering children in families up to 400% of the poverty level ($56,600 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Tennessee had an estimated $26.4 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Tennessee ranks 23rd in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (83.7 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Tennessee ranks 41st in the percentage of low birthweight births (8.8 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Tennessee ranks 41st in infant mortality (8.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Tennessee ranks 34th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (77.7 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Tennessee's teen birth rate is 64.5 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY TENNESSEE CHILD A HEAD START

- In Tennessee, 62.9 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 74.5 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Tennessee families with annual incomes below $22,704 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $32,305. 1999
- In Tennessee, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $3,446 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $2,051. 1998
- 14,753 Tennessee children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Tennessee, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Tennessee does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Tennessee does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Tennessee earn an average annual income of $12,730. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY TENNESSEE CHILD A FAIR START

- 1,331,402 children live in Tennessee. In 1996, 287,827 (21.4 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Tennessee ranks 35th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Tennessee's welfare caseload dropped 42.3 percent from 254,818 to 147,137. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 261,115 children in Tennessee received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Tennessee dropped by 8.0 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Tennessee, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $185. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Tennessee, there were 148,824 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 610,093 Tennessee children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 186,377 Tennessee children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 42,167 Tennessee participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 43,476 Tennessee children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY TENNESSEE CHILD A SAFE START

- In Tennessee, in 1997, there were 117 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 37 suicides; 64 homicides; 12 accidents; and 4 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Tennessee has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Tennessee, in 1998, 9,930 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 13.4 percent decrease since 1990; 46.1 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Tennessee, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 24 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 52 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN TENNESSEE

- 71 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 75 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 40.4 percent of Science teachers, 30.7 percent of Math teachers, and 30.7 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Tennessee's high school completion rate is 84.2 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Tennessee spent $4,172 per pupil, which ranked 45th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

TENNESSEE'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

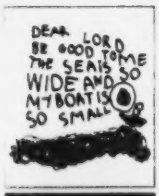
- Tennessee's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $84.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Tennessee in 2000 is $156.5 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $4.8 billion.
- As of June 2000, Tennessee had an estimated $26.4 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Tennessee, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $103.6 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN TENNESSEE

Moments for Tennessee Children

Every 28 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 21 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 43 minutes a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 3 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every hour a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 14 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 53 seconds a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 2 minutes a public school student was corporally punished in school.
Every 49 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 23 hours a child or youth dies by accident.
Every day a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 4 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 8 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 3 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF TEXAS' CHILDREN

TEXAS

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

TEXAS' NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Texas ranks 50th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Texas ranks 45th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Texas ranks 15th in infant mortality. 1997
- Texas ranks 21st in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Texas ranks 48th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Texas ranks 46th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Texas ranks 14th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Texas ranks 33rd in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Texas ranks 34th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY TEXAS CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Texas, 1,565,000 children have no health insurance (25.3 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Texas ranks 50th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Texas, the combination Medicaid expansion and Tex Care Partnership (the state CHIP program) cover children through 18 years old up to 200 percent of the poverty level ($28,300 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: YES MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Texas had an estimated $449.4 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Texas ranks 45th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (78.5 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Texas ranks 21st in the percentage of low birthweight births (7.3 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Texas ranks 15th in infant mortality (6.4 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Texas ranks 48th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (72.4 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Texas' teen birth rate is 71.7 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY TEXAS CHILD A HEAD START

- In Texas, 58.2 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 72.1 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Texas families with annual incomes below $32,888 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $33,384. 1999
- In Texas, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $3,789 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $2,022. 1998
- 58,173 Texas children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Texas, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Texas does require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children.
- Texas does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Texas earn an average annual income of $13,400. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY TEXAS CHILD A FAIR START

- 5,629,200 children live in Texas. In 1996, 1,470,804 (26.2 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Texas ranks 46th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, TexaS' welfare caseload dropped 55.5 percent from 649,018 to 288,525. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 924,283 children in Texas received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Texas dropped by 30.0 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Texas, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $188. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Texas, there were 707,879 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 2,387,599 Texas children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 877,466 Texas children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 166,747 Texas participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 97,356 Texas children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY TEXAS CHILD A SAFE START

- In Texas, in 1997, there were 377 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 139 suicides; 194 homicides; 39 accidents; and 5 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Texas has a Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Texas, in 1998, 39,925 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 26.0 percent decrease since 1990; 54.0 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Texas, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 53 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 78 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN TEXAS

- 40 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 15.5 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 17.8 percent of Science teachers, 13.4 percent of Math teachers, and 16.7 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- TexaS' high school completion rate is 80.5 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Texas spent $5,016 per pupil, which ranked 34th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

TEXAS' AVAILABLE FUNDS

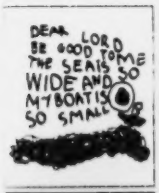
- Texas' total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $3.5 billion.
- Texas was not part of the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998 for tobacco funds. They settled a separate lawsuit for a total of $15.3 billion. Under the terms of the Texas settlement agreement, the tobacco industry paid the state an initial payment of $1.3 billion. Each year thereafter, the tobacco industry will make a payment between $326.3 and $580 million.
- As of June 2000, Texas had an estimated $449.4 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Texas, there are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999.

EVERY MOMENT IN TEXAS

Moments for Texas Children

Every 5 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 5 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 10 minutes a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 31 minutes a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 22 minutes a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 4 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 21 seconds a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 38 seconds a public school student was corporally punished in school.
Every 13 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 8 hours a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 12 hours a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 24 hours a child or youth was murdered.
Every 2 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 20 hours a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF UTAH'S CHILDREN

UTAH

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

UTAH'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Utah ranks 20th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Utah ranks 23rd in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Utah ranks 5th in infant mortality. 1997
- Utah ranks 15th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Utah ranks 27th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Utah ranks 3rd in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Utah ranks 28th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Utah ranks 18th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Utah ranks 51st in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY UTAH CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Utah, 89,000 children have no health insurance (11.7 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Utah ranks 20th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Utah, Medicaid and the Utah Children's Health Insurance Program (the state CHIP program) cover children through 18 years old up to 200 percent of the poverty level ($28,300 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Utah had an estimated $2.0 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Utah ranks 23rd in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (83.7 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Utah ranks 15th in the percentage of low birthweight births (6.6 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Utah ranks 5th in infant mortality (5.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Utah ranks 27th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (80.2 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Utah's teen birth rate is 42.6 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY UTAH CHILD A HEAD START

- In Utah, 57.0 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 76.2 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Utah families with annual incomes below $23,928 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $32,683. 1999
- In Utah, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $3,488 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $2,010. 1998
- 4,679 Utah children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Utah, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Utah does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Utah does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Utah earn an average annual income of $13,930. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY UTAH CHILD A FAIR START

- 701,300 children live in Utah. In 1996, 82,107 (11.6 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Utah ranks 3rd in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Utah's welfare caseload dropped 26 percent from 39,073 to 28,909. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 52,885 children in Utah received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Utah dropped by 8.7 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Utah, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $426. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Utah, there were 59,513 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 266,905 Utah children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 30,206 Utah children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 35,674 Utah participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 19,462 Utah children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY UTAH CHILD A SAFE START

- In Utah, in 1997, there were 35 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 24 suicides; 10 homicides; 0 accidents, and 1 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Utah has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Utah, in 1998, 7,990 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 6.3 percent decrease since 1990; 26.9 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Utah, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 12 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 34 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN UTAH

- 86 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 72 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 24.4 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 23.7 percent of Science teachers, 25.7 percent of Math teachers, and 17.4 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Utah's high school completion rate is 90.9 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Utah spent $3,604 per pupil, which ranked 51st in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

UTAH'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

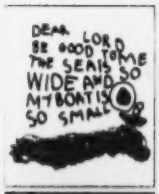
- Utah's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $11.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Utah in 2000 is $28.5 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $871.6 million.
- As of June 2000, Utah had an estimated $2.0 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Utah, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $17.8 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN UTAH

Moments for Utah Children

Every hour a baby was born into poverty.
Every hour a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 2 hours a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 6 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 3 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every day a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 6 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 56 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 2 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 3 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 18 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 8 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 9 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF VERMONT'S CHILDREN

VERMONT

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

VERMONT'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Vermont ranks 1st in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Vermont ranks 7th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Vermont ranks 10th in infant mortality. 1997
- Vermont ranks 10th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Vermont ranks 1st in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Vermont ranks 14th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Vermont ranks 43rd in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Vermont ranks 1st in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Vermont ranks 13th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY VERMONT CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Vermont, 10,000 children have no health insurance (6.4 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Vermont ranks 1st in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Vermont, Medicaid waivers and Dr. Dynosaur (the state CHIP program) cover children through 18 years old up to 300 percent of the poverty level ($42,450 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Vermont had an estimated $1.5 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Vermont ranks 7th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (88.0 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Vermont ranks 10th in the percentage of low birthweight births (6.3 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Vermont ranks 10th in infant mortality (6.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Vermont ranks 1st in child immunizations for two-year-olds (90.5 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Vermont's teen birth rate is 26.9 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY VERMONT CHILD A HEAD START

- In Vermont, 66.0 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 82.2 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Vermont families with annual incomes below $31,032 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $35,272. 1999
- In Vermont, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $5,876 per year, less than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $6,538. 1998
- 1,406 Vermont children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Vermont, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Vermont does require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children.
- Vermont does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Vermont earn an average annual income of $15,380. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY VERMONT CHILD A FAIR START

- 141,347 children live in Vermont. In 1996, 21,356 (14.6 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Vermont ranks 14th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Vermont's welfare caseload dropped 27.7 percent from 24,331 to 17,585. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 19,418 children in Vermont received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Vermont dropped by 28.9 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Vermont, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $656. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Vermont, there were 16,051 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 51,952 Vermont children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 12,778 Vermont children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 7,829 Vermont participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 3,872 Vermont children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY VERMONT CHILD A SAFE START

- In Vermont, in 1997, there were 4 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1 suicides; 2 homicides; 0 accidents; and 1 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Vermont has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Vermont, in 1998, 887 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 40.9 percent decrease since 1990; 36.2 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Vermont, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 3 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is -- percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN VERMONT

- There are 13.7 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 23.7 percent of Science teachers, 22.8 percent of Math teachers, and 11.1 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Vermont's high school completion rate is 89.3 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Vermont spent $6,488 per pupil, which ranked 13th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

VERMONT'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

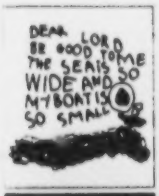
- Vermont had no state budget balance for FY 1999.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Vermont in 2000 is $26.3 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $805.6 million.
- As of June 2000, Vermont had an estimated $1.5 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Vermont, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $3.0 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN VERMONT

Moments for Vermont Children

Every 7 hours a baby was born into poverty.
Every 5 hours a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 16 hours a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 3 days a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 21 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 9 days a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 19 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 8 hours a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 14 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 24 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 304 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 65 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 61 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



STATE OF VIRGINIA'S CHILDREN

VIRGINIA

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

VIRGINIA'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Virginia ranks 23rd in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Virginia ranks 13th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Virginia ranks 35th in infant mortality. 1997
- Virginia ranks 27th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Virginia ranks 25th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Virginia ranks 21st in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Virginia ranks 25th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Virginia ranks 26th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Virginia ranks 24th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY VIRGINIA CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Virginia, 219,000 children have no health insurance (12.1 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Virginia ranks 23rd in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Virginia, Medicaid and the Virginia Children's Medical Security Insurance Plan (the state CHIP program) cover children through 18 years old up to 185 percent of the poverty level ($26,178 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Virginia had an estimated $44.1 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Virginia ranks 13th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (85.1 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Virginia ranks 27th in the percentage of low birthweight births (7.7 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Virginia ranks 35th in infant mortality (7.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Virginia ranks 25th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (80.3 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Virginia's teen birth rate is 44.2 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY VIRGINIA CHILD A HEAD START

- In Virginia, 63.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 77.9 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Virginia families with annual incomes below $20,820-25,678 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $38,123. 1999
- In Virginia, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $7,020 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $3,962. 1998
- 12,243 Virginia children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Virginia, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Virginia does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Virginia does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Virginia earn an average annual income of $14,080. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY VIRGINIA CHILD A FAIR START

- 1,644,678 children live in Virginia. In 1996, 273,536 (16.5 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Virginia ranks 21st in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Virginia's welfare caseload dropped 45.2 percent from 152,845 to 83,733. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 206,730 children in Virginia received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Virginia dropped by 20.7 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Virginia, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $354. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Virginia, there were 131,618 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 651,702 Virginia children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 170,290 Virginia children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 43,745 Virginia participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 53,647 Virginia children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY VIRGINIA CHILD A SAFE START

- In Virginia, in 1997, there were 114 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 39 suicides; 68 homicides; 5 accidents; and 2 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Virginia has a Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Virginia, in 1998, 9,766 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 31.1 percent decrease since 1990; 57.9 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Virginia, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 32 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 64 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN VIRGINIA

- 67 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 70 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 14.7 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 25.6 percent of Science teachers, 23.6 percent of Math teachers, and 16.2 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Virginia's high school completion rate is 87.3 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Virginia spent $5,528 per pupil, which ranked 24th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

VIRGINIA'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

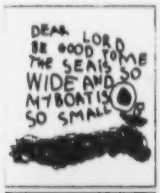
- Virginia's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $485.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Virginia in 2000 is $131.1 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $4.0 billion.
- As of June 2000, Virginia had an estimated $44.1 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Virginia, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $1.7 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN VIRGINIA

Moments for Virginia Children

Every 32 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 20 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 52 minutes a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 3 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every hour a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 12 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 49 seconds a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 32 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every day a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 2 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 4 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 6 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 3 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF WASHINGTON'S CHILDREN

WASHINGTON

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

WASHINGTON'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Washington ranks 15th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Washington ranks 26th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Washington ranks 4th in infant mortality. 1997
- Washington ranks 3rd in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Washington ranks 42nd in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Washington ranks 23rd in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Washington ranks 41st in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Washington ranks 5th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Washington ranks 26th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY WASHINGTON CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Washington, 163,000 children have no health insurance (10.2 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Washington ranks 15th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Washington, Medicaid and Healthy Options (the state CHIP program) cover children through 19 years old up to 250 percent of the poverty level ($35,375 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: YES MEDICAID: YES
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Washington had an estimated $45.8 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Washington ranks 26th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (83.3 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Washington ranks 3rd in the percentage of low birthweight births (5.6 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Washington ranks 4th in infant mortality (5.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Washington ranks 42nd in child immunizations for two-year-olds (74.9 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Washington's teen birth rate is 42.5 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY WASHINGTON CHILD A HEAD START

- In Washington, 57.0 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 76.1 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Washington families with annual incomes below $27,941 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $37,951. 1999
- In Washington, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $6,136 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $2,928. 1998
- 9,896 Washington children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Washington, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Washington does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Washington does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Washington earn an average annual income of $15,640. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY WASHINGTON CHILD A FAIR START

- 1,472,490 children live in Washington. In 1996, 245,806 (16.7 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Washington ranks 23rd in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Washington's welfare caseload dropped 38.9 percent from 268,927 to 164,323. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 178,875 children in Washington received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Washington dropped by 27.5 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Washington, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $546. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Washington, there were 141,191 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 459,808 Washington children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 112,436 Washington children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 66,841 Washington participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 30,492 Washington children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY WASHINGTON CHILD A SAFE START

- In Washington, in 1997, there were 83 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 36 suicides; 35 homicides; 8 accidents; and 4 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Washington has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Washington, in 1998, 12,926 children were victims of abuse and neglect; 57.4 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Washington, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 21 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 41 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN WASHINGTON

- 82 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 20.2 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 16.5 percent of Science teachers, 43.6 percent of Math teachers, and 34.1 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Washington's high school completion rate is 88.2 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Washington spent $5,611 per pupil, which ranked 26th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

WASHINGTON'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

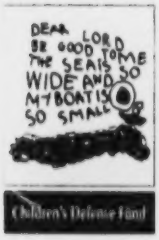
- Washington's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $466.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Washington in 2000 is $131.6 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $4.0 billion.
- As of June 2000, Washington had an estimated $45.8 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Washington, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $130.2 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN WASHINGTON

Moments for Washington Children

Every 35 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 25 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every hour a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 4 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 2 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 20 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 59 seconds a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 24 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every 2 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 2 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 6 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 8 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 5 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA'S CHILDREN

WEST VIRGINIA

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

WEST VIRGINIA'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- West Virginia ranks 17th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- West Virginia ranks 34th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- West Virginia ranks 48th in infant mortality. 1997
- West Virginia ranks 38th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- West Virginia ranks 20th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- West Virginia ranks 50th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- West Virginia ranks 11th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- West Virginia ranks 21st in its child support enforcement. 1997
- West Virginia ranks 16th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY WEST VIRGINIA CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In West Virginia, 48,000 children have no health insurance (10.7 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- West Virginia ranks 17th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In West Virginia, the combination Medicaid and West Virginia Children's Health Insurance Program cover children through 18 years old up to 150 percent of the poverty level ($21,225 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: YES MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, West Virginia had an estimated $11.6 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- West Virginia ranks 34th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (82.0 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- West Virginia ranks 38th in the percentage of low birthweight births (8.3 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- West Virginia ranks 48th in infant mortality (9.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- West Virginia ranks 20th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (81.0 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- West Virginia's teen birth rate is 49.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY WEST VIRGINIA CHILD A HEAD START

- In West Virginia, 48.4 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 59.8 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only West Virginia families with annual incomes below $14,988 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $29,483. 1999
- In West Virginia, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $3,484 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $2,088. 1998
- 7,043 West Virginia children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In West Virginia, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- West Virginia does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Child care workers in West Virginia earn an average annual income of $13,320. 1998
-

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY WEST VIRGINIA CHILD A FAIR START

- 404,254 children live in West Virginia. In 1996, 126,064 (29.9 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- West Virginia ranks 50th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, West Virginia's welfare caseload dropped 65.1 percent from 89,039 to 31,032. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 110,049 children in West Virginia received food stamps. Food stamp participation in West Virginia dropped by 10.7 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In West Virginia, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $253. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In West Virginia, there were 51,833 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 204,130 West Virginia children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 83,498 West Virginia children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 16,051 West Virginia participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 17,298 West Virginia children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY WEST VIRGINIA CHILD A SAFE START

- In West Virginia, in 1997, there were 23 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 10 suicides; 9 homicides; 3 accidents; and 1 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- West Virginia has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In West Virginia, in 1998, 7,793 children were victims of abuse and neglect; 40.7 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In West Virginia, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 5 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 28 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN WEST VIRGINIA

- 58 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 14.6 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 22.1 percent of Science teachers, 11.3 percent of Math teachers, and 13.6 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- West Virginia's high school completion rate is 90.2 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, West Virginia spent $5,881 per pupil, which ranked 16th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Leave No Child Behind®

WEST VIRGINIA'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

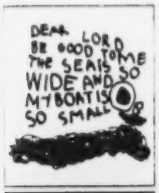
- West Virginia's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $156.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in West Virginia in 2000 is $56.8 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $1.7 billion.
- As of June 2000, West Virginia had an estimated $11.6 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In West Virginia, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $153.5 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN WEST VIRGINIA

Moments for West Virginia Children

Every hour a baby was born into poverty.
Every hour a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 3 hours a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 14 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 5 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 2 days a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 3 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 4 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 5 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 24 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 21 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 15 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF WISCONSIN'S CHILDREN

WISCONSIN

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

WISCONSIN'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Wisconsin ranks 3rd in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Wisconsin ranks 16th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Wisconsin ranks 16th in infant mortality. 1997
- Wisconsin ranks 13th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Wisconsin ranks 8th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Wisconsin ranks 4th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Wisconsin ranks 23rd in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Wisconsin ranks 6th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Wisconsin ranks 11th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY WISCONSIN CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Wisconsin, 100,000 children have no health insurance (6.9 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Wisconsin ranks 3rd in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Wisconsin, the Medicaid expansion program BadgerCare covers children through 18 years old up to 185 percent of the poverty level ($26,178 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Wisconsin had an estimated $17.5 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Wisconsin ranks 16th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (84.6 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Wisconsin ranks 13th in the percentage of low birthweight births (6.4 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Wisconsin ranks 16th in infant mortality (6.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Wisconsin ranks 8th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (84.5 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Wisconsin's teen birth rate is 35.9 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY WISCONSIN CHILD A HEAD START

- In Wisconsin, 66.8 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 81.1 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Wisconsin families with annual incomes below $22,908 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $37,832. 1999
- In Wisconsin, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $6,240 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $2,747. 1998
- 13,113 Wisconsin children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Wisconsin, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Wisconsin does require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children.
- Wisconsin does require providers in family day care homes to have early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Wisconsin earn an average annual income of $14,980. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY WISCONSIN CHILD A FAIR START

- 1,351,044 children live in Wisconsin. In 1996, 166,937 (12.2 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Wisconsin ranks 4th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Wisconsin's welfare caseload dropped 81.8 percent from 148,888 to 27,140. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 110,175 children in Wisconsin received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Wisconsin dropped by 30.6 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Wisconsin, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $673. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Wisconsin, there were 104,080 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 529,901 Wisconsin children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 48,705 Wisconsin children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 54,087 Wisconsin participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 16,082 Wisconsin children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY WISCONSIN CHILD A SAFE START

- In Wisconsin, in 1997, there were 58 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 26 suicides; 31 homicides; 1 accidents; and 0 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides; 2,562 homicides; 306 accidents; and 75 of unknown intent.
- Wisconsin has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Wisconsin, in 1998, 8,168 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 42.3 percent decrease since 1990; 37.0 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Wisconsin, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 15 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 60 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN

- 76 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 66 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 16.1 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 28.9 percent of Science teachers, 17.1 percent of Math teachers, and 22.5 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Wisconsin's high school completion rate is 90.7 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Wisconsin spent $6,517 per pupil, which ranked 11th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

WISCONSIN'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

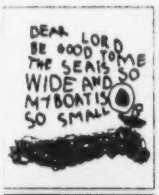
- Wisconsin's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $701.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Wisconsin in 2000 is $132.9 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $4.1 billion.
- As of June 2000, Wisconsin had an estimated $17.5 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Wisconsin, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $30.7 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN WISCONSIN

Moments for Wisconsin Children

Every 53 minutes a baby was born into poverty.
Every 28 minutes a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every hour a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 4 hours a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 2 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 20 hours a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 2 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 36 minutes a child was reported abused or neglected.
Every day a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 2 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 7 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 7 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 5 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®



Children's Defense Fund

STATE OF WYOMING'S CHILDREN

WYOMING

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND • 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

WYOMING'S NATIONAL RANKINGS

With 1 being the best and 51 being the worst:

- Wyoming ranks 29th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- Wyoming ranks 29th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Wyoming ranks 5th in infant mortality. 1997
- Wyoming ranks 46th in the percentage of low birthweight births. 1997
- Wyoming ranks 12th in child immunizations for two-year-olds. 1999
- Wyoming ranks 12th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Wyoming ranks 26th in its lowest fair market rent as a percentage of the minimum wage. 2000
- Wyoming ranks 46th in its child support enforcement. 1997
- Wyoming ranks 18th in per pupil expenditures in the public schools. 1995-1996

ENSURING EVERY WYOMING CHILD A HEALTHY START

- In Wyoming, 20,000 children have no health insurance (13.8 percent of children under age 19) in 1996 - 1998. Nationally, 11.9 million are uninsured (15.6 percent of children under age 19) in 1998.
- Wyoming ranks 29th in the percentage of children without health insurance. 1996-1998
- In Wyoming, Medicaid and CHIP One (the state CHIP program) cover children through 18 years old up to 133 percent of the poverty level ($18,820 per year for a family of three).
- 12-Month Continuous Eligibility: CHIP: YES MEDICAID: NO
- Presumptive Eligibility: CHIP: NO MEDICAID: NO
- As of June 2000, Wyoming had an estimated $6.9 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- Wyoming ranks 29th in the percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care (82.5 percent). Nationally, 82.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. 1997
- Wyoming ranks 46th in the percentage of low birthweight births (9.0 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 7.5 percent. 1997
- Wyoming ranks 5th in infant mortality (5.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), compared to 7.2 per 1,000 nationally. 1997
- Wyoming ranks 12th in child immunizations for two-year-olds (82.8 percent). Nationally, the percentage is 78.4 percent. 1999
- Wyoming's teen birth rate is 43.3 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. Nationally, the rate is 52.3 per 1,000. 1997

ENSURING EVERY WYOMING CHILD A HEAD START

- In Wyoming, 60.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 77.2 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. Nationally, 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 to 17 are in the labor force. 1990
- Only Wyoming families with annual incomes below $18,468 for a family of three qualify for child care help. Federal law allows the state to serve families with annual incomes up to $33,437. 1999
- In Wyoming, child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $3,848 per year, more than the cost of public college tuition in the state — $2,144. 1998
- 1,500 Wyoming children were served by Head Start in 1999. In the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 729,729 children were served in 1999.
- In Wyoming, a single caregiver in a center can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds. 1998
- Wyoming does not require providers in child care centers to have any early childhood training before serving children.
- Wyoming does not require providers in family day care homes to have any early childhood training before serving children. 1999
- Child care workers in Wyoming earn an average annual income of $12,560. 1998

Leave No Child Behind®

ENSURING EVERY WYOMING CHILD A FAIR START

- 129,406 children live in Wyoming. In 1996, 19,044 (14.4 percent) were poor. The 1996 poverty level for a family of three was $12,516 a year ($1,043 a month). In the United States, 14,463,480 children (20.5 percent) were poor.
- Wyoming ranks 12th in the percentage of children in poverty. 1996
- Between August 1996 and June 1999, Wyoming's welfare caseload dropped 85.8 percent from 11,398 to 1,621. In the United States, the welfare caseload dropped 44 percent from 12,241,489 to 6,773,700.
- In FY 1998, 12,749 children in Wyoming received food stamps. Food stamp participation in Wyoming dropped by 26.1 percent from FY 1996 to FY 1998. Nationally 10,518,978 children received food stamps in 1998, a 20.2 percent decline from FY 1996.
- In Wyoming, the maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $340. Nationally, the median state's maximum monthly cash assistance benefit for a family of three is $379. January 1998
- In Wyoming, there were 11,584 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY 1999. Nationally, WIC had 7,086,646 participants in FY 1999.
- 53,398 Wyoming children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 26,470,702 children participated in FY 1999.
- 7,924 Wyoming children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY 1999. Nationally, 7,155,006 children participated in FY 1999.
- There were 8,462 Wyoming participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,623,914 participants in FY 1999.
- There were 647 Wyoming children in the Summer Food Program in FY 1999. Nationally, there were 2,188,779 participants in FY 1999.

ENSURING EVERY WYOMING CHILD A SAFE START

- In Wyoming, in 1997, there were 10 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 7 suicides, 1 homicides, 2 accidents, and 0 of unknown intent. Nationally, in 1997, there were 4,205 total firearm deaths of children and teens, including 1,262 suicides, 2,562 homicides, 306 accidents, and 75 of unknown intent.
- Wyoming has no Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law and has no Trigger Lock Law.
- In Wyoming, in 1998, 807 children were victims of abuse and neglect, a 67.4 percent decrease since 1990; 63.3 percent of these were victims of neglect.
- In Wyoming, the proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 12 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers is 27 percent. Nationally, in 1997, minorities comprised 34 percent of the juvenile population, yet account for 67 percent of those within public juvenile detention centers and public detention centers. 1997

EDUCATION IN WYOMING

- 56 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. Nationally, 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. 1998
- 70 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. Nationally, 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. 1998
- There are 14.7 pupils for every teacher, compared to a national average of 17.1 pupils per teacher. 1996
- 17.0 percent of Science teachers, 11.8 percent of Math teachers, and 18.7 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. Nationally, 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system lack a major or minor degree in those subjects. 1993-1994
- Wyoming's high school completion rate is 88.9 percent, compared with a national rate of 85.8 percent. 1995-1997
- In the academic year 1995-1996, Wyoming spent $5,826 per pupil, which ranked 18th in the country for total expenditures per pupil. (New Jersey ranked 1st with $9,361 for total expenditures per pupil.) 1995-1996

Leave No Child Behind®

WYOMING'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

- Wyoming's total state budget balance for FY 1999 was $77.0 million.
- The available tobacco settlement money in Wyoming in 2000 is $17.2 million; the total tobacco settlement money through 2025 is $486.6 million.
- As of June 2000, Wyoming had an estimated $6.9 million unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds from its FY 1998 allotment.
- In Wyoming, the total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY 1997 through FY 1999 is $35.2 million.

EVERY MOMENT IN WYOMING

Moments for Wyoming Children

Every 7 hours a baby was born into poverty.
Every 5 hours a baby was born to an unmarried mother.
Every 10 hours a baby was born to a teenage mother.
Every 2 days a baby was born to a mother receiving late or no prenatal care.
Every 15 hours a baby was born at low birthweight.
Every 10 days a baby died during the first year of life.
Every 16 minutes a public school student was suspended from school.
Every 8 days a child or youth dies by accident.
Every 12 days a child or youth died in an auto accident.
Every 101 days a child or youth was murdered.
Every 37 days a child or youth committed suicide.
Every 27 days a child or youth was killed by a firearm.

Leave No Child Behind®

Children Under Age 19 Lacking Health Insurance Throughout the Year, 1996-1998

State	Estimated Number	Percentage	Rank
Alabama	183,000	15.3 %	35
Alaska	22,000	10.4	16
Arizona	356,000	25.9	51
Arkansas	162,000	22.6	49
California	1,881,000	19.3	44
Colorado	166,000	14.7	31
Connecticut	96,000	11.4	18
Delaware	29,000	14.9	32
District of Columbia	18,000	15.5	36
Florida	745,000	19.3	44
Georgia	384,000	17.3	41
Hawaii	22,000	6.8	2
Idaho	64,000	16.6	39
Illinois	412,000	12.0	21
Indiana	207,000	12.7	25
Iowa	73,000	9.4	11
Kansas	73,000	9.7	12
Kentucky	164,000	15.1	34
Louisiana	284,000	21.4	48
Maine	42,000	13.3	26
Maryland	170,000	12.1	23
Massachusetts	138,000	8.9	8
Michigan	247,000	9.0	9
Minnesota	116,000	8.6	7
Mississippi	164,000	19.5	46
Missouri	174,000	11.5	19
Montana	35,000	14.1	30
Nebraska	40,000	8.4	6
Nevada	102,000	20.4	47
New Hampshire	32,000	10.1	14
New Jersey	343,000	16.1	37
New Mexico	94,000	17.0	40
New York	729,000	15.0	33
North Carolina	345,000	16.5	38
North Dakota	21,000	12.0	21
Ohio	307,000	10.0	13
Oklahoma	179,000	18.5	43
Oregon	121,000	13.4	27
Pennsylvania	255,000	8.3	5
Rhode Island	19,000	7.5	4
South Carolina	193,000	18.2	42
South Dakota	20,000	9.1	10
Tennessee	196,000	13.4	27
Texas	1,565,000	25.3	50
Utah	89,000	11.7	20
Vermont	10,000	6.4	1
Virginia	219,000	12.1	23
Washington	163,000	10.2	15
West Virginia	48,000	10.7	17
Wisconsin	100,000	6.9	3
Wyoming	20,000	13.8	29
United States	11.9 million	15.6	

Rank	State	Estimated Number	Percentage
1	Vermont	10,000	6.4 %
2	Hawaii	22,000	6.8
3	Wisconsin	100,000	6.9
4	Rhode Island	19,000	7.5
5	Pennsylvania	255,000	8.3
6	Nebraska	40,000	8.4
7	Minnesota	116,000	8.6
8	Massachusetts	138,000	8.9
9	Michigan	247,000	9.0
10	South Dakota	20,000	9.1
11	Iowa	73,000	9.4
12	Kansas	73,000	9.7
13	Ohio	307,000	10.0
14	New Hampshire	32,000	10.1
15	Washington	163,000	10.2
16	Alaska	22,000	10.4
17	West Virginia	48,000	10.7
18	Connecticut	96,000	11.4
19	Missouri	174,000	11.5
20	Utah	89,000	11.7
21	Illinois	412,000	12.0
21	North Dakota	21,000	12.0
23	Maryland	170,000	12.1
23	Virginia	219,000	12.1
25	Indiana	207,000	12.7
26	Maine	42,000	13.3
27	Oregon	121,000	13.4
27	Tennessee	196,000	13.4
29	Wyoming	20,000	13.8
30	Montana	35,000	14.1
31	Colorado	166,000	14.7
32	Delaware	29,000	14.9
33	New York	729,000	15.0
34	Kentucky	164,000	15.1
35	Alabama	183,000	15.3
36	District of Columbia	18,000	15.5
37	New Jersey	343,000	16.1
38	North Carolina	345,000	16.5
39	Idaho	64,000	16.6
40	New Mexico	94,000	17.0
41	Georgia	384,000	17.3
42	South Carolina	193,000	18.2
43	Oklahoma	179,000	18.5
44	California	1,881,000	19.3
44	Florida	745,000	19.3
46	Mississippi	164,000	19.5
47	Nevada	102,000	20.4
48	Louisiana	284,000	21.4
49	Arkansas	162,000	22.6
50	Texas	1,565,000	25.3
51	Arizona	356,000	25.9
	United States	11.9 million	15.6

Incidence of Early Prenatal Care, 1997

State	Rate	Rank
Alabama	82.2 %	32
Alaska	80.4	41
Arizona	75.4	49
Arkansas	75.7	48
California	81.8	35
Colorado	82.9	27
Connecticut	89.2	3
Delaware	82.5	29
District of Columbia	66.6	51
Florida	83.9	19
Georgia	85.8	10
Hawaii	83.4	25
Idaho	78.6	44
Illinois	82.4	31
Indiana	80.1	42
Iowa	87.4	8
Kansas	85.6	12
Kentucky	85.8	10
Louisiana	81.3	36
Maine	88.9	4
Maryland	88.8	6
Massachusetts	88.9	4
Michigan	84.2	17
Minnesota	84.1	18
Mississippi	80.1	42
Missouri	86.0	9
Montana	82.6	28
Nebraska	83.9	19
Nevada	76.1	47
New Hampshire	89.6	1
New Jersey	81.3	36
New Mexico	70.2	50
New York	80.6	39
North Carolina	83.9	19
North Dakota	84.8	15
Ohio	85.1	13
Oklahoma	78.5	45
Oregon	81.1	38
Pennsylvania	83.8	22
Rhode Island	89.5	2
South Carolina	80.5	40
South Dakota	82.1	33
Tennessee	83.7	23
Texas	78.5	45
Utah	83.7	23
Vermont	88.0	7
Virginia	85.1	13
Washington	83.3	26
West Virginia	82.0	34
Wisconsin	84.6	16
Wyoming	82.5	29
United States	82.5	

Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	89.6 %
2	Rhode Island	89.5
3	Connecticut	89.2
4	Maine	88.9
4	Massachusetts	88.9
6	Maryland	88.8
7	Vermont	88.0
8	Iowa	87.4
9	Missouri	86.0
10	Georgia	85.8
10	Kentucky	85.8
12	Kansas	85.6
13	Ohio	85.1
13	Virginia	85.1
15	North Dakota	84.8
16	Wisconsin	84.6
17	Michigan	84.2
18	Minnesota	84.1
19	Florida	83.9
19	Nebraska	83.9
19	North Carolina	83.9
22	Pennsylvania	83.8
23	Tennessee	83.7
23	Utah	83.7
25	Hawaii	83.4
26	Washington	83.3
27	Colorado	82.9
28	Montana	82.6
29	Delaware	82.5
29	Wyoming	82.5
31	Illinois	82.4
32	Alabama	82.2
33	South Dakota	82.1
34	West Virginia	82.0
35	California	81.8
36	Louisiana	81.3
36	New Jersey	81.3
38	Oregon	81.1
39	New York	80.6
40	South Carolina	80.5
41	Alaska	80.4
42	Indiana	80.1
42	Mississippi	80.1
44	Idaho	78.6
45	Oklahoma	78.5
45	Texas	78.5
47	Nevada	76.1
48	Arkansas	75.7
49	Arizona	75.4
50	New Mexico	70.2
51	District of Columbia	66.6
	United States	82.5

Infant Mortality, 1997*

State	Rate	Rank
Alabama	9.5	46
Alaska	7.5	30
Arizona	7.1	24
Arkansas	8.7	43
California	5.9	8
Colorado	7.0	22
Connecticut	7.2	26
Delaware	7.8	35
District of Columbia	13.2	51
Florida	7.1	24
Georgia	8.6	41
Hawaii	6.6	18
Idaho	6.8	20
Illinois	8.4	40
Indiana	8.2	38
Iowa	6.2	12
Kansas	7.4	28
Kentucky	7.3	27
Louisiana	9.5	46
Maine	5.1	2
Maryland	8.8	44
Massachusetts	5.2	3
Michigan	8.2	38
Minnesota	5.9	8
Mississippi	10.6	50
Missouri	7.6	32
Montana	6.9	21
Nebraska	7.4	28
Nevada	6.5	16
New Hampshire	4.3	1
New Jersey	6.3	14
New Mexico	6.1	10
New York	6.7	19
North Carolina	9.2	45
North Dakota	6.2	12
Ohio	7.8	35
Oklahoma	7.5	30
Oregon	5.8	5
Pennsylvania	7.6	32
Rhode Island	7.0	22
South Carolina	9.6	48
South Dakota	7.7	34
Tennessee	8.6	41
Texas	6.4	15
Utah	5.8	5
Vermont	6.1	10
Virginia	7.8	35
Washington	5.6	4
West Virginia	9.6	48
Wisconsin	6.5	16
Wyoming	5.8	5
United States	7.2	

Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	4.3
2	Maine	5.1
3	Massachusetts	5.2
4	Washington	5.6
5	Oregon	5.8
5	Utah	5.8
5	Wyoming	5.8
8	California	5.9
8	Minnesota	5.9
10	New Mexico	6.1
10	Vermont	6.1
12	Iowa	6.2
12	North Dakota	6.2
14	New Jersey	6.3
15	Texas	6.4
16	Nevada	6.5
16	Wisconsin	6.5
18	Hawaii	6.6
19	New York	6.7
20	Idaho	6.8
21	Montana	6.9
22	Colorado	7.0
22	Rhode Island	7.0
24	Arizona	7.1
24	Florida	7.1
26	Connecticut	7.2
27	Kentucky	7.3
28	Kansas	7.4
28	Nebraska	7.4
30	Alaska	7.5
30	Oklahoma	7.5
32	Missouri	7.6
32	Pennsylvania	7.6
34	South Dakota	7.7
35	Delaware	7.8
35	Ohio	7.8
35	Virginia	7.8
38	Indiana	8.2
38	Michigan	8.2
40	Illinois	8.4
41	Georgia	8.6
41	Tennessee	8.6
43	Arkansas	8.7
44	Maryland	8.8
45	North Carolina	9.2
46	Alabama	9.5
46	Louisiana	9.5
48	South Carolina	9.6
48	West Virginia	9.6
50	Mississippi	10.6
51	District of Columbia	13.2
	United States	7.2

* Infant deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 births.

Incidence of Low Birthweight, 1997

State	Rate	Rank
Alabama	9.2 %	47
Alaska	5.9	5
Arizona	6.9	16
Arkansas	8.4	39
California	6.2	8
Colorado	8.8	41
Connecticut	7.3	21
Delaware	8.7	40
District of Columbia	13.4	51
Florida	8.0	37
Georgia	8.8	41
Hawaii	7.2	20
Idaho	6.3	10
Illinois	7.9	35
Indiana	7.7	27
Iowa	6.4	13
Kansas	6.9	16
Kentucky	7.8	32
Louisiana	10.2	50
Maine	5.9	5
Maryland	8.8	41
Massachusetts	7.0	18
Michigan	7.7	27
Minnesota	5.9	5
Mississippi	10.1	49
Missouri	7.7	27
Montana	6.3	10
Nebraska	7.0	18
Nevada	7.6	25
New Hampshire	5.8	4
New Jersey	7.9	35
New Mexico	7.8	32
New York	7.8	32
North Carolina	8.8	41
North Dakota	6.2	8
Ohio	7.7	27
Oklahoma	7.3	21
Oregon	5.5	1
Pennsylvania	7.6	25
Rhode Island	7.4	24
South Carolina	9.2	47
South Dakota	5.5	1
Tennessee	8.8	41
Texas	7.3	21
Utah	6.6	15
Vermont	6.3	10
Virginia	7.7	27
Washington	5.6	3
West Virginia	8.3	38
Wisconsin	6.4	13
Wyoming	9.0	46
United States	7.5	

Rank	State	Rate
1	Oregon	5.5 %
1	South Dakota	5.5
3	Washington	5.6
4	New Hampshire	5.8
5	Alaska	5.9
5	Maine	5.9
5	Minnesota	5.9
8	California	6.2
8	North Dakota	6.2
10	Idaho	6.3
10	Montana	6.3
10	Vermont	6.3
13	Iowa	6.4
13	Wisconsin	6.4
15	Utah	6.6
16	Arizona	6.9
16	Kansas	6.9
18	Massachusetts	7.0
18	Nebraska	7.0
20	Hawaii	7.2
21	Connecticut	7.3
21	Oklahoma	7.3
21	Texas	7.3
24	Rhode Island	7.4
25	Nevada	7.6
25	Pennsylvania	7.6
27	Indiana	7.7
27	Michigan	7.7
27	Missouri	7.7
27	Ohio	7.7
27	Virginia	7.7
32	Kentucky	7.8
32	New Mexico	7.8
32	New York	7.8
35	Illinois	7.9
35	New Jersey	7.9
37	Florida	8.0
38	West Virginia	8.3
39	Arkansas	8.4
40	Delaware	8.7
41	Colorado	8.8
41	Georgia	8.8
41	Maryland	8.8
41	North Carolina	8.8
41	Tennessee	8.8
46	Wyoming	9.0
47	Alabama	9.2
47	South Carolina	9.2
49	Mississippi	10.1
50	Louisiana	10.2
51	District of Columbia	13.4
	United States	7.5

Immunization Status Among 2-year-olds, 1999

State	Rate	Rank
Alabama	78.4 %	31
Alaska	80.1	28
Arizona	72.4	48
Arkansas	77.1	37
California	75.3	40
Colorado	75.8	39
Connecticut	85.9	5
Delaware	78.2	32
District of Columbia	77.5	35
Florida	80.3	25
Georgia	81.9	14
Hawaii	81.6	19
Idaho	69.4	51
Illinois	77.4	36
Indiana	74.3	44
Iowa	83.4	10
Kansas	78.9	30
Kentucky	87.6	2
Louisiana	76.8	38
Maine	82.9	11
Maryland	79.4	29
Massachusetts	85.2	6
Michigan	74.4	43
Minnesota	85.2	6
Mississippi	81.7	17
Missouri	75.0	41
Montana	82.5	13
Nebraska	81.8	15
Nevada	73.1	45
New Hampshire	84.5	8
New Jersey	80.8	22
New Mexico	73.0	46
New York	81.0	20
North Carolina	81.8	15
North Dakota	80.4	24
Ohio	78.1	33
Oklahoma	72.9	47
Oregon	72.3	50
Pennsylvania	86.0	4
Rhode Island	87.4	3
South Carolina	80.6	23
South Dakota	81.7	17
Tennessee	77.7	34
Texas	72.4	48
Utah	80.2	27
Vermont	90.5	1
Virginia	80.3	25
Washington	74.9	42
West Virginia	81.0	20
Wisconsin	84.5	8
Wyoming	82.8	12
United States	78.4	

Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	90.5 %
2	Kentucky	87.6
3	Rhode Island	87.4
4	Pennsylvania	86.0
5	Connecticut	85.9
6	Massachusetts	85.2
6	Minnesota	85.2
8	New Hampshire	84.5
8	Wisconsin	84.5
10	Iowa	83.4
11	Maine	82.9
12	Wyoming	82.8
13	Montana	82.5
14	Georgia	81.9
15	Nebraska	81.8
15	North Carolina	81.8
17	Mississippi	81.7
17	South Dakota	81.7
19	Hawaii	81.6
20	New York	81.0
20	West Virginia	81.0
22	New Jersey	80.8
23	South Carolina	80.6
24	North Dakota	80.4
25	Florida	80.3
25	Virginia	80.3
27	Utah	80.2
28	Alaska	80.1
29	Maryland	79.4
30	Kansas	78.9
31	Alabama	78.4
32	Delaware	78.2
33	Ohio	78.1
34	Tennessee	77.7
35	District of Columbia	77.5
36	Illinois	77.4
37	Arkansas	77.1
38	Louisiana	76.8
39	Colorado	75.8
40	California	75.3
41	Missouri	75.0
42	Washington	74.9
43	Michigan	74.4
44	Indiana	74.3
45	Nevada	73.1
46	New Mexico	73.0
47	Oklahoma	72.9
48	Arizona	72.4
48	Texas	72.4
50	Oregon	72.3
51	Idaho	69.4
	United States	78.4

Child Poverty, 1996

State	Number Poor	Rate	Rank
Alabama	276,459	25.3 %	42
Alaska	29,785	15.4	19
Arizona	296,088	23.5	39
Arkansas	173,406	25.8	45
California	2,285,048	25.2	41
Colorado	150,542	14.6	14
Connecticut	111,479	14.0	9
Delaware	27,614	15.3	17
District of Columbia	38,366	35.6	51
Florida	782,830	22.3	36
Georgia	469,275	23.1	37
Hawaii	54,215	17.8	27
Idaho	55,976	15.6	20
Illinois	587,586	18.2	29
Indiana	212,639	13.7	7
Iowa	93,868	12.7	6
Kansas	101,885	14.4	12
Kentucky	252,368	25.5	44
Louisiana	365,914	29.7	48
Maine	51,373	17.1	25
Maryland	184,357	14.1	11
Massachusetts	214,928	14.6	14
Michigan	500,364	19.3	33
Minnesota	144,654	11.4	2
Mississippi	231,558	29.8	49
Missouri	270,822	19.1	32
Montana	48,234	21.0	34
Nebraska	54,601	12.2	4
Nevada	63,272	14.0	9
New Hampshire	22,720	7.5	1
New Jersey	278,908	13.7	7
New Mexico	150,032	29.2	47
New York	1,164,818	25.4	43
North Carolina	354,943	18.7	30
North Dakota	25,580	15.3	17
Ohio	479,761	16.5	21
Oklahoma	222,488	24.9	40
Oregon	143,821	17.3	26
Pennsylvania	490,695	16.7	23
Rhode Island	43,374	17.8	27
South Carolina	225,898	23.4	38
South Dakota	37,452	18.7	30
Tennessee	287,827	21.4	35
Texas	1,470,804	26.2	46
Utah	82,107	11.6	3
Vermont	21,356	14.6	14
Virginia	273,536	16.5	21
Washington	245,806	16.7	23
West Virginia	126,064	29.9	50
Wisconsin	166,937	12.2	4
Wyoming	19,044	14.4	12
United States	14,463,480	20.5	

Rank	State	Number Poor	Rate
1	New Hampshire	22,720	7.5 %
2	Minnesota	144,654	11.4
3	Utah	82,107	11.6
4	Nebraska	54,601	12.2
4	Wisconsin	166,937	12.2
6	Iowa	93,868	12.7
7	Indiana	212,639	13.7
7	New Jersey	278,908	13.7
9	Connecticut	111,479	14.0
9	Nevada	63,272	14.0
11	Maryland	184,357	14.1
12	Kansas	101,885	14.4
12	Wyoming	19,044	14.4
14	Colorado	150,542	14.6
14	Massachusetts	214,928	14.6
14	Vermont	21,356	14.6
17	Delaware	27,614	15.3
17	North Dakota	25,580	15.3
19	Alaska	29,785	15.4
20	Idaho	55,976	15.6
21	Ohio	479,761	16.5
21	Virginia	273,536	16.5
23	Pennsylvania	490,695	16.7
23	Washington	245,806	16.7
25	Maine	51,373	17.1
26	Oregon	143,821	17.3
27	Hawaii	54,215	17.8
27	Rhode Island	43,374	17.8
29	Illinois	587,586	18.2
30	North Carolina	354,943	18.7
30	South Dakota	37,452	18.7
32	Missouri	270,822	19.1
33	Michigan	500,364	19.3
34	Montana	48,234	21.0
35	Tennessee	287,827	21.4
36	Florida	782,830	22.3
37	Georgia	469,275	23.1
38	South Carolina	225,898	23.4
39	Arizona	296,088	23.5
40	Oklahoma	222,488	24.9
41	California	2,285,048	25.2
42	Alabama	276,459	25.3
43	New York	1,164,818	25.4
44	Kentucky	252,368	25.5
45	Arkansas	173,406	25.8
46	Texas	1,470,804	26.2
47	New Mexico	150,032	29.2
48	Louisiana	365,914	29.7
49	Mississippi	231,558	29.8
50	West Virginia	126,064	29.9
51	District of Columbia	38,366	35.6
	United States	14,463,480	20.5

Child Support Enforcement, 1997

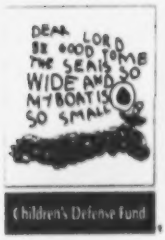
State	Estimated Number	Percentage	Rank
Alabama	369,043	22.4 %	24
Alaska	57,847	18.2	37
Arizona	271,587	13.9	47
Arkansas	137,754	31.2	11
California	2,277,401	21.8	27
Colorado	211,214	18.0	38
Connecticut	235,005	19.4	34
Delaware	58,798	27.3	16
District of Columbia	104,606	9.7	51
Florida	940,502	16.4	42
Georgia	512,691	27.4	15
Hawaii	64,387	22.6	23
Idaho	83,651	20.8	31
Illinois	739,941	11.4	49
Indiana	411,069	15.5	44
Iowa	201,438	20.6	32
Kansas	142,574	35.3	7
Kentucky	297,294	18.9	36
Louisiana	333,341	23.5	19
Maine	78,574	39.2	3
Maryland	406,326	21.7	28
Massachusetts	241,896	26.7	17
Michigan	1,619,950	16.3	43
Minnesota	251,317	43.4	2
Mississippi	274,430	13.5	48
Missouri	314,461	22.4	24
Montana	41,711	28.3	13
Nebraska	129,829	21.0	30
Nevada	82,580	23.0	22
New Hampshire	49,263	38.5	4
New Jersey	510,146	27.8	14
New Mexico	74,916	21.5	29
New York	1,281,791	17.9	39
North Carolina	463,766	19.0	35
North Dakota	46,006	23.5	19
Ohio	966,752	31.3	9
Oklahoma	135,288	17.8	40
Oregon	283,757	17.7	41
Pennsylvania	932,433	31.3	9
Rhode Island	71,308	15.4	45
South Carolina	222,313	28.7	12
South Dakota	33,065	33.6	8
Tennessee	462,756	11.0	50
Texas	910,487	20.2	33
Utah	114,931	25.3	18
Vermont	22,682	43.9	1
Virginia	404,870	22.2	26
Washington	389,512	38.0	5
West Virginia	117,423	23.2	21
Wisconsin	386,987	36.8	6
Wyoming	66,857	14.7	46
United States	18,838,526	22.0	

Rank	State	Estimated Number	Percentage
1	Vermont	22,682	43.9 %
2	Minnesota	251,317	43.4
3	Maine	78,574	39.2
4	New Hampshire	49,263	38.5
5	Washington	389,512	38.0
6	Wisconsin	386,987	36.8
7	Kansas	142,574	35.3
8	South Dakota	33,065	33.6
9	Ohio	966,752	31.3
9	Pennsylvania	932,433	31.3
11	Arkansas	137,754	31.2
12	South Carolina	222,313	28.7
13	Montana	41,711	28.3
14	New Jersey	510,146	27.8
15	Georgia	512,691	27.4
16	Delaware	58,798	27.3
17	Massachusetts	241,896	26.7
18	Utah	114,931	25.3
19	Louisiana	333,341	23.5
19	North Dakota	46,006	23.5
21	West Virginia	117,423	23.2
22	Nevada	82,580	23.0
23	Hawaii	64,387	22.6
24	Alabama	369,043	22.4
24	Missouri	314,461	22.4
26	Virginia	404,870	22.2
27	California	2,277,401	21.8
28	Maryland	406,326	21.7
29	New Mexico	74,916	21.5
30	Nebraska	129,829	21.0
31	Idaho	83,651	20.8
32	Iowa	201,438	20.6
33	Texas	910,487	20.2
34	Connecticut	235,005	19.4
35	North Carolina	463,766	19.0
36	Kentucky	297,294	18.9
37	Alaska	57,847	18.2
38	Colorado	211,214	18.0
39	New York	1,281,791	17.9
40	Oklahoma	135,288	17.8
41	Oregon	283,757	17.7
42	Florida	940,502	16.4
43	Michigan	1,619,950	16.3
44	Indiana	411,069	15.5
45	Rhode Island	71,308	15.4
46	Wyoming	66,857	14.7
47	Arizona	271,587	13.9
48	Mississippi	274,430	13.5
49	Illinois	739,941	11.4
50	Tennessee	462,756	11.0
51	District of Columbia	104,606	9.7
	United States	18,838,526	22.0

Per Pupil Expenditures in Public Schools, 1995-1996

State	Dollars	Rank
Alabama	$4,343	46
Alaska	8,189	5
Arizona	4,476	43
Arkansas	4,401	45
California	4,937	35
Colorado	5,121	31
Connecticut	8,430	3
Delaware	6,696	10
District of Columbia	8,510	2
Florida	5,275	29
Georgia	5,056	33
Hawaii	5,560	25
Idaho	4,194	48
Illinois	5,579	24
Indiana	5,621	22
Iowa	5,481	27
Kansas	5,374	28
Kentucky	4,807	37
Louisiana	4,447	44
Maine	6,151	14
Maryland	6,593	11
Massachusetts	7,033	7
Michigan	6,785	9
Minnesota	5,801	17
Mississippi	3,951	50
Missouri	5,092	32
Montana	5,249	30
Nebraska	5,688	20
Nevada	4,892	36
New Hampshire	5,740	19
New Jersey	9,361	1
New Mexico	4,604	41
New York	8,361	4
North Carolina	4,719	39
North Dakota	4,677	40
Ohio	5,669	21
Oklahoma	4,549	42
Oregon	5,790	18
Pennsylvania	6,922	8
Rhode Island	7,304	6
South Carolina	4,779	38
South Dakota	4,220	47
Tennessee	4,172	49
Texas	5,016	34
Utah	3,604	51
Vermont	6,488	13
Virginia	5,528	26
Washington	5,611	23
West Virginia	5,881	15
Wisconsin	6,517	12
Wyoming	5,826	16
United States	5,689	

Rank	State	Dollars
1	New Jersey	$9,361
2	District of Columbia	8,510
3	Connecticut	8,430
4	New York	8,361
5	Alaska	8,189
6	Rhode Island	7,304
7	Massachusetts	7,033
8	Pennsylvania	6,922
9	Michigan	6,785
10	Delaware	6,696
11	Maryland	6,593
12	Wisconsin	6,517
13	Vermont	6,488
14	Maine	6,151
15	West Virginia	5,881
16	Wyoming	5,826
17	Minnesota	5,801
18	Oregon	5,790
19	New Hampshire	5,740
20	Nebraska	5,688
21	Ohio	5,669
22	Indiana	5,621
23	Washington	5,611
24	Illinois	5,579
25	Hawaii	5,560
26	Virginia	5,528
27	Iowa	5,481
28	Kansas	5,374
29	Florida	5,275
30	Montana	5,249
31	Colorado	5,121
32	Missouri	5,092
33	Georgia	5,056
34	Texas	5,016
35	California	4,937
36	Nevada	4,892
37	Kentucky	4,807
38	South Carolina	4,779
39	North Carolina	4,719
40	North Dakota	4,677
41	New Mexico	4,604
42	Oklahoma	4,549
43	Arizona	4,476
44	Louisiana	4,447
45	Arkansas	4,401
46	Alabama	4,343
47	South Dakota	4,220
48	Idaho	4,194
49	Tennessee	4,172
50	Mississippi	3,951
51	Utah	3,604
	United States	5,689



QUICK GUIDE TO DATA

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

QUICK GUIDE TO DATA

HOW TO CALCULATE A PERCENTAGE

"Percent" means per 100, 25 percent means 25 out of 100. One hundred percent means everybody or everything; 0 percent means nobody or nothing. To calculate a percentage you need just two pieces of information: the number in the entire (or total) group and the number in the part of the group you are interested in (the "subgroup").

Divide the number in the subgroup by the number in the total group and then multiply by 100.

(Number in subgroup ÷ Number in total group) x 100

There are 1,257 children in a high school. Of them, 137 are in advanced science classes. You determine what percentage are in the advanced classes this way:

137 ÷ 1,257 = .109 (rounded) x 100 = 10.9%

Use the same approach when dealing with budget figures rather than people.

If a social services agency with a budget of $2,500,000 for the year plans to spend $64,598 on child care, what percentage of the budget will be spent on child care?

64,598 ÷ 2,500,000 = .026 (rounded) x 100 = 2.6%

HOW TO CALCULATE A RATE

You already know how to calculate one type of rate; a percentage is a rate. Rate simply means the number of things per some other number, usually 100 or 1,000 or some other multiple of 10. A percentage is a rate per 100. Infant mortality rates are calculated per 1,000.

To calculate a rate, you need three pieces of information: the number in the total group (for example, the total number of babies born in a given year), the number in the subgroup you are interested in (such as the number of infants that died that year), and the "per" number – per 100, or 1,000, or 100,000. The "per" number is called a multiplier.

The formula for calculating a rate is:

(Number in subgroup ÷ Number in total group) x multiplier.

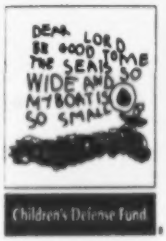
In 1987, 9,889 babies were born in Delaware. In that same year, 116 infants died in the state. The infant mortality is the number of infant deaths per 1,000 births. You would calculate Delaware's 1987 infant mortality this way:
(116 ÷ 9,889 = .0117) x 1,000 = 11.7

To calculate the rate you must work with numbers that are large enough to be meaningful. People who regularly work with numbers use this general rule: if the number of people or events or things is less than 30, *do not calculate a rate*. This is because rates based on such small numbers can vary tremendously from year to year and are not considered reliable. For example, if there were 17 infant deaths in your county last year, do not calculate an infant mortality rate.

HOW TO CALCULATE A RATIO

A ratio is simply one number divided by another. It tells you how much bigger or smaller one number is compared with the other. For example, in 1987 the infant mortality rate among Blacks was 17.9; the rate among Whites was 8.6. The ratio of the Black rate to the White rate is 17.9 ÷ 8.6 = 2.08 (or 2.1, rounded).

You can compare any two numbers in this way, providing you have the same measure for two groups for the same year (as in the infant mortality example) or for one group in two different years (such as the unemployment rate in your state in 1989 compared with the 1980 rate).



QUICK GUIDE TO DATA

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND 2000 CHILDREN IN THE STATES

HOW TO CALCULATE CHANGE OVER TIME

When you have data for two or more points in time, you can calculate how much change there was between the first and second times. Sometimes all you need to know is whether the number went up or down or stayed the same. Usually you will want to know the size of the change – that is, the percent by which the number changed. It is very simple to calculate this "rate of change." You need to know only 2 numbers: the number from the earlier point in time and the number from the later point in time. The rate of change is:

[(Number at later time ÷ Number at earlier time) – 1] x 100

The easiest way to do this is with a calculator. That way you'll automatically see if the resulting number is positive (meaning there was an increase over time) or negative (meaning there was a decrease).

The infant mortality rate in Iowa was 11.8 in 1980 and 9.1 in 1987. You would calculate the change this way:
9.1 ÷ 11.8 = 0.7712
0.7712 – 1 = -0.2288
-0.2288 x 100 = -22.9%

This means that the infant mortality rate in Iowa decreased by 22.9 percent between 1980 and 1987.

HOW TO RANK NUMBERS

Why is it useful to rank numbers? Ranking allows you to say whether one state's children are faring better than another state's or to say that there are 17 states with lower infant mortality than yours. Ranking should be done only when you can compare the same measure of data for each of the geographic areas or groups you are studying.

Ranking involves two steps: putting the numbers in order and assigning a rank to each based on its place in the order. Numbers can be ordered from largest to smallest or from smallest to largest. The "best" number (the highest number for median income would be best; the lowest number would be best for an infant mortality rate) can be assigned a rank of 1, with number 2 going to the second best, and so forth down the list. The worst number would be assigned to the lowest rank.

When two or more numbers in the list are the same, it does not make sense to give them different ranks. Give them the same rank and skip the next rank. If three items have the same rank, give them the same rank and skip the next two ranks.

CONVERTING PROPORTIONS AND PERCENTAGES

Data can be communicated in a number of ways. If you think your audience might have trouble understanding or feeling moved by percentages, for example, you can use less formal (but still accurate) terms. For example:

Proportion	Percent	Converts to:
.10	10.0	1 in 10
.20	20.0	1 in 5
.30	30.0	3 in 10
.40	40.0	2 in 5
.50	50.0	1 in 2
.60	60.0	3 in 5
.70	70.0	7 in 10
.80	80.0	4 in 5
.90	90.0	9 in 10

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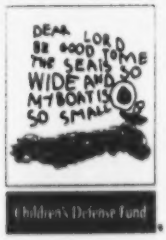
Source: Janet Simons and Donna M. Jablonski, An Advocate's Guide to Using Data (Washington, D.C.: Children's Defense Fund 1990).



SOURCES

ENSURING EVERY CHILD A HEALTHY START

Health Insurance Coverage of Children, 1996-1998

The percentage of uninsured children under age 19 in the states is an average of percentages from 1996, 1997, and 1998. Three-year averages are used because of small sample sizes in some states. The estimated number of uninsured children in each state is calculated by applying the average to the July 1, 1998 Census estimates of the number of children under age 19 in each state.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey, 1997-1999, and July 1998 state population estimates, adjusted for the undercount, available at http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/statepop.html; U.S Department of Health and Human Services, Health Care Financing Administration, HCFA 2082 Tables for FFY 1998, unpublished. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Health Coverage of Children Under State Programs

Information on income-based coverage, 12-month continuous eligibility, and presumptive eligibility.

Source: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured. Revised July 2000.

Early Prenatal Care and Low Birthweight, 1997

Percentage of babies born to mothers who received prenatal care within the first trimester (first three months) of pregnancy.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 47, No. 18 (April 29, 1999), Table 34, at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvs47_18.pdf. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Infant Mortality, by Race of Mother, 1997

The number of infant deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births.

Source: United States Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 47, No. 19 (June 30, 1999), Deaths: Final Data for 1997, Table 31, at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvs47_19.pdf. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund

Immunization Status, 1999

Estimated vaccination coverage with the 4:3:1:3 series among children aged 19-35 months, by state, 1999. 4:3:1:3 series refers to the recommended 4 doses of any diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccine, 3 doses of polio vaccine, 1 dose of any measles-containing vaccine, and 3 doses of *Haemophilus influenzae* type b vaccine.

Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention. National, State, and Urban Area Vaccination Coverage Levels Among Children Aged 19-35 months – United States, 1999. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 49(26), pp. 585-589. July 7, 2000. Ranks calculated by the Children's Defense Fund.

Teen Birth Rates, 1997

The number of births to women ages 15-19 per 1,000 females in that age group.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 47, No. 18 (April 29, 1999). Table 10, at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvs47_18.pdf.

ENSURING EVERY CHILD A HEAD START

Percent of Mothers in the Labor Force, by State in 1990

Percentage of mothers with children under the age of 18 who work outside of the home, and the percentage of children under age 18 with both parents working outside of the home.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF4. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Comparison of Maximum Annual Income to Qualify for Child Care Help to Maximum Eligibility Allowed Under Federal Law

Under federal law, states may set their income eligibility cutoff level at up to 85 percent of state median income (SMI), but may also choose to set it at a lower level. Each state's income eligibility limit as of June 1, 1999 is compared to 85 percent of the 1999 SMI.

Source: CDF Survey of State Child Care Administrators conducted in July 1999 and reported in *State Developments in Child Care and Early Education 1999*, Washington, DC: Children's Defense Fund, February 2000.

Comparison of Average Annual Child Care Costs in Urban Area Centers to Average Annual Public College Tuition Costs

Sources: Data on child care costs collected from local resource and referral agencies through a joint survey by the Children's Defense Fund and the National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies, February 1998. Data on average university costs from U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" (http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2000161) and "Institutional Characteristics"(http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/ic.html) surveys, October 1997.

Head Start Enrollment, 1999

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Head Start Bureau.

Number of Children Allowed Per Caregiver in a Child Care Center, 1998

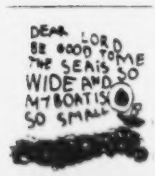
Ratio requirements are determined by the states since there is currently no federal law in the United States.

Source: The Center for Career Development in Early Care and Education at Wheelock College, *Child Care Centers: Child/Staff Ratio and Group Size Requirements*, (Boston, MA: 1998).

State Requirements of Early Childhood Training for Child Care Providers

Training requirements are determined by the states since there is currently no federal law in the United States.

Source: The Center for Career Development in Early Care and Education at Wheelock College, *Child Care Licensing: Training Requirements for Roles in Child Care Centers and Family Child Care* (Boston, MA: June 1999).



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Mean Annual Salary of Child Care Workers
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Vital Statistics. Occupational Employment Statistics. 1998 State Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates, http://stats.bls.gov/oes/state/oessrch2.htm.

ENSURING EVERY CHILD A FAIR START

Number and Percentage of Children Under 18 Who Are Poor
The number and percentage of children under age 18 who are living below the federal poverty line, which in 1996 was $15,600 for a family of four.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, at http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/sage9890.txt and http://www.census.gov/hhes/saipe/estmod96. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Child Population, All Children, 1998
Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, at http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/sage9890.txt and http://www.census.gov/hhes/saipe/estmod96. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Welfare Caseload
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Family Assistance, at http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/news/stats/aug-sep.htm. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Food Stamps, FY 1998
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Service. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Maximum Monthly Cash Assistance Benefit Allowed as of January 1998.
Sources: U.S. Congress, Congressional Research Service; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Family Assistance, at http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/news/stats/aug-sep.htm, downloaded February 10, 2000. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

TANF Benefit Levels, January 1998
Source: U.S. Congress, Congressional Research Service. Where benefits vary by program status (in Michigan, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin), the highest level is used. Michigan benefit level is for Wayne County; New York benefit level is for New York City.

Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); School Lunch; School Breakfast; Child and Adult Food Care Program (CACFP); Summer Food Program, FY 1999
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Service. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

ENSURING EVERY CHILD A SAFE START

Firearm deaths of children and teens ages 0-19, by manner, 1995-1997
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished tabulations, Table III: Deaths from 282 selected causes. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Gun Control Laws
Source: Handgun Control, Inc., 1999. Updated by the Children's Defense Fund.

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families. *Child Maltreatment 1998: Reports From the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000). Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Disproportionate Minority Confinement, 1997
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Juvenile Offenders and Victims, 1999 National Report (September 1999), p. 194.

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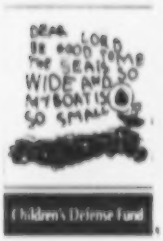
Reading Classes, 1998
Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, NAEP 1998 Reading, Summary Data Tables, Table T068101, in XSRITCH.PDF, available at http://nces.ed.gov/.

Fourth Graders Reading Below Proficiency, 1998
Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1998 Reading Report Card for the Nation and the States* (March 1999), Table 5.3. Proficiency is defined by the Department of Education for a 4th grader as "demonstrating an overall understanding of the text, providing inferential as well as literal information. When reading information appropriate to a 4th grader they should be able to extend the ideas in the text by making inferences, drawing conclusions, and making connection to their own experiences. The connection between the text and what the student infers should be clear."

Student to Teacher Ratio, 1996
Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 1998*(1999), Tables 67 and 168.

Percentage of Public School Teachers Lacking Major or Minor Degree in Science, Math, and English, 1993-1994
Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *SASS by State: 1993-1994 Schools and Staffing Survey: Selected Results* (1996), Tables 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6.

High School Completion Rate, 1995-1997
Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1997* (1999), Table 5.



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Per Pupil Expenditures in the Public Schools 1995-1996
Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 1998* (1999), Table 168. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

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Total State Budget Balance for FY 1999
National Association of State Budget Officers, *The Fiscal Survey of the States: December, 1999* (1999), Table A-11.

Tobacco Settlement Money, 2000 and through 2025
National Association of Attorneys General, "Annual Payments to Each State" (November 16, 1998), at http://www.naag.org/yearly.rtf.

Total Unspent Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) Funds
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Care Financing Administration, "SCHIP Expenditures Through FFY 2000 as Compared to FFY 1998 Allotments," based on state-submitted actual expenditures through FFY1999 and state-submitted estimates for FFY 2000. Forms HCFA-21C (a) 6/27/00 and May 2000 HCFA-37 & HCFA-21B.

Total Unspent, Unobligated, and Unliquidated Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funds, FY 1997 through FY 1999
Ed Lazare, *Welfare Balances after Three Years of TANF Block Grants* (Washington, DC: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2000), Table III.

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Child Support Enforcement, 1997
Includes cases with at least one child support payment in the year.
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child Support Enforcement, 22nd Annual Report to Congress, Tables 26-28, at http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cse/rpt/22t/tableindex.htm. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Lowest Fair Market Rent as a Percentage of the Minimum Wage, 2000
HUD Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment is for the metropolitan area with the lowest FMR in the state.
Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Wage and Hour Division, Minimum Wage and Overtime Premium Pay Standards Applicable to NONFARM Private Sector Employment, at http://www.dol.gov/dol/esa/public/minwage/america.htm, last modified December 9, 1999; and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in *Federal Register*, Vol. 64, No. 190 (October 1, 1999), Part II, pp. 53449-53509. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

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